The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

Second Edition

SEYMOUR'S SUCCESSOR

Many Names Have Been Suggested for the Place.

NO DEMOCRAT WILL BE APPOINTED

CONTEST IS BETWEEN FAIRCLOTH AND WHITAKER.

North Carolina Not to be Represented in the Cabinet—Col. Boyd Sure to be Given a Good Position.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—Lamenting Judge Seymour's death, the Philadelphia Press says, editorially, today:

"He was one of the many men who conquered the prejudice and overcame the bitter objections of Southern communities to the Northern men who at the close of the war settled in the South. His progress and career were challenged step by step by party contentions, but his ability, his probity, his unfailing judicial impartiality and, best of all, his moral and civic courage won the respect and admiration of the State in which he made his home for over thirty years."

Who will be Judge Seymour's successor is a very live question here. It is practically decided that no Democrat will be appointed, because confirmation is out of the question. At this late day in the session, a single objection will defeat confirmation and general consent is not possible. Speaking of the matter today to The Tribune, Senator Pritchard said: "It can hardly be expected that I would assent to such action under the circumstances." It is understood, of course, that Senator Pritchard will control this appointment and he declines to discuss the matter at all at this time. The next term of the court will be held in April and there is ample time, he thinks, to consider the successfon after Judge Bond and every day adds to the number of aspirants. Gov. Russell, it is understood here, will not consider the office if tendered. He is entirely satisfied with the Governorship, and prefers to remain where he is, but he is not indifferent as to the selection. At the proper time, it is said, he will throw his influence to Chief Justice Faircloth, as the most available Eastern man, and, in the event of Justice Faircloth's appointment, it is intimated that either ex-Justice Avery or Mr. Lusk will be appointed to the Supreme Court bench.

If the appointment is confined to residents of the Eastern Judicial district, ex-Judge Whitaker, it is believed, has a good chance. Complications may ment. Politically, he is regarded as a non-partisan, with Republican leanings. He is eminently qualified as a lawyer. Mr. Cook, it is said, is slated for the District Attorneyship and Mr. Purnell, of Raleigh, for Code Commissioner. With Governor Russell out of the way, it will be a contest between Chief Justice Faircloth and Judge Whitaker, unless Col. Harry Skinner may be considered a candidate. He has the indorsement, it is said, of the minority Populist caucus, but it is not even probable that so uncompromising a Populist as Skinner will be considered by the next President in this connection. here is abundant Republican material in the Western district, and a border man, such as Representative Settle, four counties of whose Congressional district is in the Eastern Judicial district, or Capt. Charles Price, of Salisbury, who is picked out by politicians of conceded discernment, as a probable winnner.

As North Carolina will not be represented in the Cabinet, and as the Mexican mission is conceded to Arkansas, it may be well to include Col. Boyd and Mr. H. A. Cudger as strong probabilities in this connection. Senator Canton. He saw Mr. McKinley and urged Col. Boyd's appointment, but without success. Mr. Gary, of Maryland, had already been selected as the Southern representative. Mr. McKinley spoke in high praise of Col. Boyd personally, and regretted that conditions at this time restricted the selection of his Cabinet to one Southern State. It is understood that Col. Boyd will be recognized in a way entirely satisfactory to him. In regard to official changes under the next administration Mr. McKinley made the distinct impression on Senator Pritchard, as he has made on others in his confidence, that only the more important offices will be changed at once. There are more men out of work, he said, than men out of office and that these needs must have the first consideration. Everything will be subordinated to the prompt enactment of a tariff law at the coming extra session of Congress, and the question of official changes in the Government service will be secondary to that emergency. This will be a disappointment to thousands who will come to Washington next month expecting to remain here in anticipation of immediate relief.

Senator Pritchard appeared before the Senate Committee on Appropriations today and succeeded in having the fast mail provision restored to the bill. He was assured by members of the committee that the House provision had been stricken from the bill under a misapprehension of the facts and that it will appear in the bill when reported to the Senate.

Col. Wiley Shook and Mr. H. A. Gudger arrived in the city today from Raleigh. The report that Governor Russell will not accept the pudgeship of the astern district, Col. Shooks says, is without foundation. "The man, the hour and the place," the colonel says, have met and Russell will succeed Seymour." Mr. Gudger had a long talk with Senator Butler today and seemed to be doing all the talking.

Mr. George Rountree, of Wilmington, and Mr. Clark, of Newbern, Gold-Democrats, are applicants for the vacant judgeship in the eastern district. President Eliott, of the Atlantic Coast line, is here in Rountree's interest, and Mr. Pearsall, of Newbern, in Clark's interest. Ex-Senator Ransom and District Attorney Aycock are also mentioned in this connection. More expected here tomorrow.

The State postoffice nomination will probably be confirmed Wednesday.

Mr. Clark, accompanied by Col. Chadwick, of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad, Postmaster Manley and Messrs. Guio and Stevenson, of Newbern, will arrive tonight on the Atlantic Coast line, and expect to see the President tomorrow in Mr. Clark's interest.

J. B. H.

Does Not Relieve the Eads Estate.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—The Senate conferees on the bill appropriating $250,000 for the stoppage of the crevasse at Pass a l'Outre, Mississippi river, this afternoon agreed to the House substitute with a minor amendment. As agreed to, the bill appropriates the money but does not destroy any rights the United States may have under its contract with the Eads people, nor does it release the Eads estate from any obligation in connection with that work. The question of the liability of the Eads estate to close this crevasse is referred to the attorney-general for decision, after he shall have heard both sides. If that official decides that the responsibility for closing this break in the river rests upon the Eads estate under its contract to maintain a clear channel, it is stipulated that upon the completion of their contract, the Secretary of War shall withhold so much of the money as may be due the estate as shall have been expended under the authority of this act, until the same shall have been judicially or otherwise legally determined in favor of the Eads estate.

THE GREAT FAIR AT NEWBERN

A BIG DAY FOR THE OPENING—LARGEST FOR YEARS.

Big Parade Today—T. G. Hyman is Chief Marshal—C. R. Thomas Makes the Opening Address.

Special to The Tribune.

Newbern, N. C., Feb. 22.—The attendance at he Fair today was the largest on opening day for years. Exhibitors were all busy getting their displays in shape for the five big days. Probably exhibitors are greater in number than ever before, and exhibits are larger and finer than generally made. The Fair bids well to be a great success. A big parade occurs Tuesday (today). T. G. Hyman will be Chief Marshal of the parade. C. R. Thomas will deliver a formal opening address.

Races will commenceat 1 p. m. A big string of horses are here, and over 100 entries for three races for Tuesday are as follows: Trotting to harness, 2:50 class, purse $300; mile heat, best three in five; fifteen entries. Running races, purse $100; two-thirds mile, best two in three; seven entries. Trotting to harness, 2:35 class, purse $400; mile heats, best three in five; seven entries.

The Flora Staniford Theatrical Company, recently in Raleigh, is here for the week; the crowd in attendance almost amounted to a stampede. There is plenty of amusement for all in several kinds of attractions. The trains into Newbern were all crowded today, and very large crowds are daily expected from the country. The weather is warm and pleasant tonight.

R. H. H.

Centennial School.

Washington's birthday was yesterday celebrated in the public schools here. Lieut. Gov. Reynolds made a talk before the children of the Centennial graded school. He told about his visit to Colorado and Utah and described his impressions of those States. He spoke in his inimitable style, clear, plain and forcible, so that every child there understood him and enjoyed his talk immensely. His address was full of humor and the children were completely carried away by his description of the prairie dogs, jack rabbits, etc. Lieut. Gov. Reynolds has certainly made himself the favorite of the children here and has forever endeared himself to their hearts.

Miss Cornelia Bailey gave a framed portrait of the father of his country to her class. On presenting it Supt. Howell made a talk about Washington, his life, his character and the time in which he lived. He used simple, plain language, so that the children readily understood him. The children in Miss Bailey's room seemed delighted with the portrait of Washington and with Mr. Howell's talk.

The Republican Caucus.

The Republican members of the General Assembly held a caucus in Representatives' hall last night. Col. Lusk was chairman. The only business of public interest was the endorsement of the pending bills amending the charter of the cities of Raleigh, Wilmington and Newbern. They also endorsed the bill, now in process of enactment, providing for the repeal of section 5 of the county government, act of 1895, authorizing the appointment of two additional County Commissioners.

There will be another caucus tonight after the Legislature adjourns.

Another Man Killed.

Passengers on the 11:26 S. A. L. train yesterday said that near Sanford a man was lying near the track with his head crushed and his throat cut from ear to ear. Nothing definite could be learned about the affair. One gentleman said the murdered man was a tramp, and that when last seen alive he was with another tramp. It is thought that they had some disturbance which resulted in the murder. Their names are not known.

Bold Burglar.

A bold thief yesterday entered the house of Mr. T. R. Cooper on Linden avenue. An entrance was effected about noon by cutting the slats of one of the blinds and prying up the window. The burglar broke open two trunks and a bureau and scattered their contents over the room The only article Mr. Cooper has missed so far is his razor. The burglar has not yet been discovered.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Agitated Over the State of Affairs in Island of Crete.

TO DETACH CRETE FROM THE RULE

OF THE TURK WAS THE ONLY POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

English Admiral Empowered to use His Own Judgment—The Feeling of the Country on the Side of the Greeks.

London, Feb. 22.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Labouchere, Radical, moved to adjourn with a view of discussing the situation in Crete and the motion was seconded by Mr. John Dillon, the leader of the Irish National party.

Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader in the House, opposed the motion, and in the course of his remarks said that there was absolute unanimity among the powers to avoid war. When they saw the masters of the colossal armies of Europe moved with the deepest anxiety lest war should be declared, surely it was not for authorities upon international affairs like Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Dillon to say that such fears were illusory. (Cries of oh, oh.)

The united forces were responsible for peace and the naval action which they took at Canea yesterday was forced upon them in the interests of peace.

Mr. Balfour expressed hope thae debate on Mr. Labouchere's motion would stop where it was, as it would not serve the interests of Europe, nor would it benefit Greece or Crete.

Sir William Harcourt, leader of the opposition, said that they country ought to know whether the government was acting upon its old formula, the integrity of the Ottoman empire, and if it was doing so, he protested against it. To detach Crete from the rule of the Turk was the only policy worthy of Great Britain and he hoped that such a policy would be pursued. The Liberals in the House of Commons, he declared, would continue to protest against any other policy until the emancipation of Crete was accomplished. To take up arms against a people who are rightly fighting for their freedom would not be tolerated by the country.

Prior to the introduction of Mr. Labouchere's motion to adjourn, Mr. George N. Curzon, under foreign secretary, stated that he proclamation issued by Col. Vassos, commanding the Greek troops in Crete, had promised peace to the inhabitants of that island. So far, however, the presence of the Greek troops in Crete had had an opposite effect and it was extremely unlikely that the powers would delegate to Greece the duty of keeping eapce between the Moslems and the Christians in that island. The international squadron, he declared, had no option but to forcibly prevent the insurgents from making an attack upon Canea, as they had done yesterday. (Cries of "oh," and "shame.")

Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, who was secretary of state for war in the ministry of Lord Rosebery, asked that the House be furnished with a copy of the instructions which had been given to the admiral commanding the British warships at Canea and said that the House would be glad to know whether his instructions bound him to do anything which the concerted European powers directed.

Mr. Balfour said he would inquire whether the instructions forwarded to the British admiral could be produced. He would say, however, that the admiral was not bound to act with the other powers against his own judgment.

Sir Charles Dilke, Liberal, said that the Greeks had reason to believe that Great Britain had twice led the concert of Europe to prevent them from getting what they otherwise would have obtained. The feeling of the country, he declared, was almost unanimously on the side of the Greeks.

Mr. Labouchere's motion was rejected by a vote of 243 to 125.

Judge Thompson Dead.

Huntington, W. Va., Feb. 22.—Judge William T. Thompson, ex-treasurer of West Virginia, died here last night.

Judge Thompson was a shrewd Democratic politician and has frequently been mentioned for Governor of this State. One year ago Judge Thompson had a costly vault erected for his remains, claiming that he would die in 1896. He had an inscription put on the vault to that effect, and this caused much comment at the time.

Preparing to Retire to Private Life.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—Mrs. Cleveland will take her children, Ruth, Esther and Marion, to their new home at Princeton, N. J., tomorrow, leaving here on the 10 o'clock train. After getting the house in order, Mrs. Cleveland will return here next Monday and take part in the customary courtesies extended to the President-elect and his wife, leaving for Princeton with the ex-President immediately after the inauguration ceremonies.

Declined a Fee of $50,000.

City of Mexico, Feb. 22.—United States Minister Matt W. Ransom was selected some time ago as referee in the Guatemala-Mexico boundary dispute. Owing to the illness of his wife and the improbability of his staying much longer in Mexico he has resigned the position, and the two governments will select his successor af an early date. He was to have received a fee of $50,000 in gold for his labor.

CAUCUSES LAST NIGHT.

Populists and Republicans Confer—Populists Have an Accession—White Nominated for Shell Fish Commissioner—Both Caucuses to Meet Again Tonight.

The co-operative faction of the Populist party held a caucus last night in the court house. An accession to their rapidly increasing number came from the Senate in the person of Senator E. T. Clark, of Halifax. He has joined them and was made a member of the conference committee between the Populists and Republicans last night. Only one nomination was made. Hon. Theopholis White was nominated for oyster and shell fish commissioner. A committee from this caucus also conferred with the Republican caucus in regard to the districts from which the two respective caucuses were to take their men for the directors of the different institutions of the State. It was about agreed that of the institutions allotted the Populists they were to have five directors and the Republicans four and vice versa with the institutions given the Republicans. An agreement was discussed by which the Republicans and Populists exchange in the Ninth district in regard to one of the asylums, as there are very few Populists in that district. This can be arranged by the Populists taking two from one of the other districts.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The proceedings of the Republican caucus have been practically given in the report of the Populist caucus above. The main purpose of the Republican caucus last evening was to agree on general legislation. It was decided to push the more important bills, especially those about the state institutions, and to stand together on some of the local bills of the different representatives and senators.

Another caucus will be held tonight in which some nominations for the different positions will probably be made and other important matters decided. The nomination of railroad commissioners will take place Thursday night. This is probably the most hotly contested place on the list.

Of course the Butler faction of the Populist party held one of their delightful little sociables in the Senate chamber last evening. Nothing was, or indeed could be, done.

WINSTON-SALEM SOUTHBOUND.

Judiciary Committee Will Make a Favorable Report for its Incorporation.

Lieut. Gov. Reynolds appeared before the House Judiciary Committee yesterday afternoon in the interest of the bill incorporating the Winston-Salem and Southbound Railroad Company. During the consideration of the bill, Representative McCrary offered an amendment requiring the company to build through Lexoington, whether that town vote the enterprise a tax or not.

A considerable cross-questioning and discussion of the bill and company ensued, during which Mr. McCrary charged that a number of the incorporators were chalenging the charge. He said that he was himself possibly the poorest man in the company, and, expecting himself and two or three others, there was not a man in the lot worth less than upwards of one hundred thousand dollars.

The committee voted down Mr. McCrary's amendment and resolved to give the bill a favorable report. Mr. McCrary gave Mr. Reynolds and the committee to undtrstand that he would fight the bill upon the floor of the House, unless his amendment was accepted.

The incorporators of the proposed company are: F. H. F. W. and H. E. Fries, W. A. Limly and C. H. Fogle, of Salem, A. E. Holton, J. L. Patterson, C. A. Reynolds, J. C. Buxton, J. A. Gray, R. J. Reynolds, J. W. Hanes, E. B. Jones and C. B. Watson.

The bill will doubtless be reported today.

Roanoke Colony Memorial Association.

The Roanoke Colony Memorial association yesterday held its annual meeting at the Park hotel.

Mr. Benehan Cameron presided, and Mr. Marshall De Lancey Haywood was elected secretary pro tem. In choosing officers for the ensuing year, Maj. Graham Davets was re-elected president, and Mr. A. B. Andrews, Jr., was elected secretary and treasurer, vice Dr. John S. Bassett, resigned. Resolutions were unanimously adopted in recognition of the services of the gentleman last named. Mr. W. D. Pruden was re-elected vice president, and the board of directors was made up as follows: Rt. Rev. Joseph Blount Cheshire, Jr., Mrs. R. R. Cotten, Mr. John G. Wood, Rev. Dr. R. B. Drane, Dr. W. R. Capehart, and Dr. T. J. Boykin.

The president delivered a brief verbal report, showing the condition of old Fort Raleigh, and adjacent lands, owned by the society. Plans of the locality were also exhibited and a photoghaph of the monument there erected.

One hundred and twelve shares were represented by proxy. The gentlemen present were: Maj. Graham Davis, Col. B. Cameron, Capt. S. A. Ashe, Dr. J. S. Bassett, Mr. R. H. Battle and Mr. Marshall De Lancey Haywood.

Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court will take up the cases from the Fifth district on Tuesday, March 2, as follows:

Hollowell vs. Building and Loan Association; Willis vs. Railroad; Crenshaw vs. Johnston; Bobbitt vs. Staton; Garrett vs. Pegram; Causey vs. Snow; Stanly vs. Railroad; Gregory vs. Bullock; Pretzfelder vs. Insurance Company; Stratford vs. city of Goldsboro; Rumley vs. Puryear; Lewis vs. Clagg; Feild vs. Wheeler; Burrell vs. Hughes.

Durham News.

Durham, N. C., Feb. 22.—At 8 o'clock last night Mr. S. T. Stranghorn, a well known citizen, was coming down a dark stairway and slipped, and fell breaking his arm. Dr. W. E. Fitch dressed the limb and he is doing well.

A feature of the exercises of the Washington anniversary by the graded school was Prof. Smith's lecture in the opera house on the x-rays. The lecture was attended by the largest crowd ever seen in the opera house. The professor gave various practical illustrations showing the photograph of living hands and also of foreign substances in wood and iron.

STATE CHEMISTS.

Annual Meeting Held—New Officers Elected.

The North Carolina section of the American Chemical Society held their annual meeting at the North Carolina Experiment Station in the Agricultural building yesterday. The following members were present: C. Baskerville, Ph. D., and F. P. Venable, Ph.D., of the University of North Carolina; J. A. Bizzell, B. S., and W. A. Withers, A. M., of the A. and M. College; C. E. Brewer, A. M., of Wake Forest College; A. W. Blair, B. S., of Guilford College; G. de Chalmot, Ph.D., of Alum Reduction Works, Spray, N. C., and W. M. Allen, S. E. Ashbury, M. S.; B. W. Kilgore, M. S.; H. B. Battle, Ph. D., and H. K. Miller, M. S., all of the North Carolina Experiment Station, and H. W. Primrose, C. D. Harris and C. M. Hughes, all of the A. and M. College.

Prof. Venable, the president, presided. Secretary W. A. Withers read the minutes of the last meeting. Papers were read as follows:

"Presidents on the present position of the periodic system," by Prof. F. P. Venable.

"Instruments for the graduation and calibration of volumetic apparatus," by Mr. B. W. Kilgore.

"Silicon alloys with metals," by G. de Chalmot.

"Unit of volume," by B. W. Kilgore.

"Estimation of fat in green materials," by B. W. Kilgore.

Charles Baskerville introduced resolutions which were adopted endorsing Mr. Kilgore's paper on "Unit of volume," and asking that he present the views contained in this paper at the meeting of the American Chemical Society.

The following officers were elected: for the ensuing year: President, F. P. Venable, Ph. D.,; vice president, Chas. E. Brewer, A. M., and secretary, B. W. Kilgore, M. S. The time and place for the summer meeting was left to the executive committee, composed of the president, vice president and secretary. This was pronounced one of the most interesting meetings the State Chemists have yet held.

The U. S. Judgeship.

Will you in the finish for the United States judgeship of the eastern district?" asked The Tribune of Judge Ewart, criminal court judge of the western criminal circuit district.

"Most assuredly not," emphatically replied the judge, "and I think it a piece of unmitigated impertinence in any western man aspiring to the position. There are able and capable Republican lawyers in the eastern district, and it would be simply outrageous to ignore their claims to provide a place for some retired statesman from the western reserve. The nomination belongs to the eastern district, and you may rest assured will be filled by an eastern man. Governor Russell, ex-District Attorney Cook, Thomas R. Purnell or Judge W. S. O'B. Robinson would fill the position with grace and ability. If neither of these gentlemen will accept the honor, then I would say appoint a Populist like Skinner or Timberlake. The latter would make a splendid judge.

Higher Education Appropriation.

At a joint session of the Educational Committees of the Senate and House, held in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction yesterday afternoon, it was decided to report favorably the bill providing the appropriations for the State University and the State Normal and Industrial school.

In addition to the regular $20,000 voted to the University annually, the bill appropriates an additional $5,000, to be used in improvements in buildings and equipments.

There is also an additional $5,000 appropriation to the State Normal and Industrial school, which will make the total appropriation to this institution $12,500.

You are Invited.

The Young People's Union of the Baptist Tabernacle will hold what promises to be a highly interesting meeting at 7:30 o'clock this evening. It will be the regular semi-monthly session of the Union.

Quite an attractive program has been arranged, consisting of music and short addresses. The closing feature will be a social season. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend.

The topic for the evening will be "How shall we best use our gifts." The meeting will be in the Sunday school room.

Court House.

The Wake County Civil Court met yesterday, Judge Spencer Adams presiding. Only one case was heard yesterday, and that was of no importance.

The docket for today is as folllows: W. C. Cram vs. Mary E. Cram, Wm. Smith vs. B. F. Montague, A. J. Blake vs. Ed. Ferrell, B. F. Montague vs. Jos. T. Wilson, J. C. Marcom, adm'r., vs. David Pool et al., and V. Royster vs. S. Whitaker, et al.

Two parties yesterday procured marriage licenses—Robert B. Hall, of Atlanta, Ga., and Margaret I. Cowper, and John Ball and Jane High.

Peace Girls in the Legislature.

The young ladies of Peace Institute occupied the galleries of the House of Representatives and Senate chambers for several hours yesterday morning. They were quite an attractive bevy of school girls and caused many of the young legislators to lose interest in the business of the Assembly. The young ladies were well chaperoned by teachers of the Institution. A number of the courting contingent of the Legislature were not only unfitted for business during the visit of the young ladies, but during the entire session they were not able to again catch the drift of legislation.

A Man Killed.

The conductor on the S. A. L. freight which reached here about 11:30 Saturday night says that a man named Hutchins was run over and killed by that train near Littleton. He was intoxicated and did not get off the track. The engineer was unable to stop the train in time to prevent striking him.

FLOOD IN OHIO RIVER

Immense Destruction of Property by the Rise.

TRIBUTARIES ADDING TO THE VOLUME

OF WATER AND INCREASING DESTRUCTION ON THE

Wharves at Cincinnati—Merchants Removing Goods—Heavy Rains in the Valley—Trains Delayed by Landslides.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 22.—The Ohio river is on another rise. The Licking river is rapidly rising and is running out of banks. Lick Creek is away out of its banks and is still rising. Many merchants along Water and Front streets are already at work moving out the goods stored in the cellars of their establishments.

At Montgomery's coal landing, foot of Main street, in Covington, Ky., a fleet of coal barges broke away this morning and floated off.

A steady rain has fallen in Southern West Virginia for forty-eight hours. All streams are out of their banks.

The booms in the Miami have been washed away and 11,000 logs have been washed into the Ohio river. All trains are delayed by heavy land slides. The Ohio river is thirty-five feet and rising twelve inches an hour.

From Catlettsburg, Ky., the report comes that three inches of rain has fallen there in forty-eight hours. The Ohio and Sandy rivers rose eleven feet last night. The Ohio river showed thirty-eight feet on the gauge this morning and was rising fast. Heavy rains are reported throughout the entire Big Sany valley.

Huntington, W. Va., Feb. 22.—Trains on the north end of the Kenova divison of the Norfolk and Western have been derailed. It is said here this morning that the big Norfolk and Western bridge across Beech Fork has been washed away.

At Montgomery, W. Va., the Ohio is rising rapidly and families living near the water have been compelled to move.

The tracks of the Powellton and Pocahontas railway are under water and all traffic is suspended.

At Point Pleasant, W. Va., the river rose ieght feet. Trains on the Kanawha and Michigan railroad here have stopped because of washouts.

At Newton, Ohio, the heavy rainfall is playing havoc.

The Miami is out of its banks and the bottom farms are covered with water and drift. Several families have bandoned their homes. The loss to farmers is heavy.

A dispatct from Sutton, W. Va., says the Elk river is rapidly rising. The Little Kanawha river is over the tracks of the West Virginia and Pennsylvania railroad.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 22.—Thirty-six hours of steady rain has caused nearly every stream in the state to overflow its banks and sweep away the live stock and fences.

The Kentucky river is carrying oft thousands of logs.

Immense damage is reported from Harlan, Perry, Leslie and Letcher counties.

At Pineville the Cumberland river has reached the doors of the court house.

At Frankfort twenty houses are under water and the gas works threatened. The lower portion of Catlettsburg is under water.

At Richmond last night the reservoir of the water works overflowed and drove 100 people from their homes. In Gallatin county Engle Creek rose so rapidly that many families lost all their household effects.

Charles Halton was drowned and others are reported missing. The Big Sandy has torn away many valuable log booms and is carrying them to the Ohio.

Railroad traffic has been suspended in the eastern portion of the state.

Northeastern Tennessee and Southewestern Virginia report that the timber interests have suffered heavily from floods.

Foreigners Don't Like the Situation.

Paris, Feb. 22.—A dispatch was received at the ministry of marine today from Admiral Pottier, commanding the French warships off Canea, island of Crete, in which he says that anarchy is rapidly increasing in the island and that he foreign admirals are agreed, and have so informed their respective governments, that they cannot longer be answerable for the avoidance of conflicts unless they are authorized to prevent Greece from landing provisions, and that the powers compel Greece to withdraw her troops and warships.

Admiral Pettier also says that before the firing of the foreign warships began yesterday the admirals made repeated protests to the insurgents against their attacking the town of Canea. The insurgents paid no heed to the protests and advanced upon the town, whereupon the British, German, Austrian and Russian warships opened fire and continued the bombardment of the insurgent position until the Greek flag was lowered.

South Will Share the Appropriation.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—The Senate committee on commerce today made a number of additional favorable reports on amendments to the sundry civil bill, as follows: For the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac from Washington to Arlington, and fixing the limit of cost at $600,000; making available after April 1 next the appropriation of $400,000 for the improvement of Cumberland sound, Georgia and Florida; providing for a survey into the feasibility of the improvement of the Warrior river, Alabama.

PUBLIC OPINION HOLDS

In Check All the Crowned Heads of Europe and

HAS DEFEATED DIPLOMACY

KING GEORGE UNDISTURBED BY THREATS.

Greece, Though Small, Is in a Position to Control Every Move on the Political Chess Board—Vox Populi Vox Dei.

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The situation in the East at length grows less obscure. There is a deadlock between the great Powers regarding the policy to be pursued towards Greece. This deadlock need not disturb the friends of the Greeks and Cretans. It makes for righteousness. It had its origin in the new force which entered into the situation just six days ago, and which now dominates it completely. The domestic events of these few days are few and simple. The first acts of war by Greece against Turkey called forth the unanimous protests of the six Powers.

King George replied in a message of virtual defiance. The German Emperor was so angered by this answer that he cut off diplomatic relations with Athens and invited the powers to unite in a blockade of the Greek ports. Great Britain, France and Italy have refused to approve the Kaiser's suggestion, and all for the same reason. Public opinion in each country is now almost unanimously in sympathy on the side of the Greeks and Cretans.

There is the new force which controls the situation and which Lord Salibury M. Hanotaux and the Marquis di Pu-M. Hanoteaux and the Marquis di Puhaps, two of these men are terribly annoyed and embarrassed by this new element in the problem.

M. Hanoteaux especially, if he dared, would advocate drastic measures against Greece, to compel her to retire from Crete. If he has the temerity to do so in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, he will become a plain private citizen on Tuesday. Public opinion in the three nations of Europe, where public opinion reigns, has suddenly declared a virtue superior to that of its rulers. It has defeated and demoralized diplomacy. I was about to add that it had destroyed that hideous moral iniquity known as "the concert of Europe." It is more correct to say it has compelled diplomacy to recognize the common principles of humanity. It is impossible to overlook the fact now clearly revealed that even Lord Salisbury took warning only just in time. There is no longer any doubt that the British naval officers acted strictly according to their instructions in threatening to use force against the Greek warships if they attacked Turkish vessels bringing reinforcements. The outbreak of popular indignation came so quickly in this country that the government in alarm tried to evade the responsibility in Parliament. There was also an instant change of policy. Lord Salisbury notifying the Powers two days later that England would not consent to any plan which contemplated the return of Crete to any forms of British control.

Italy to-day goes even further and officially authorizeffis the announcement that the powers will never constitute themselves gendarmes of Turkey. The German Emperor stands almost alone in unenviable preeminence as the advocate of a policy which is revolting to every natural impulse. He even went so far yesterday as to notify the Powers that he would not consent to any settlement of the Cretan question, which did not first compel the evacuation of the island by Greece. Kaiser William has done many stupid, blundering things in diplomatic affairs during the past two years, but never anything which aroused such disgust as this among his own subjects and throughout Europe. It is difficult if not impossible to harmonize his position and Lord Salisbury. Hence the deadlock. Russia's attitude continues to be a mystery, and Austria's is not clear. Russia, however, realizes fully that it is impossible for her ally, France or for England to defy public opoinion when it has made its decree so absolute as that recorded this week. There is no doubt, therefore, that it will be the German Emperor who will back down if the harmony of the Powers is to be preserved. The position of Greece seems now to be impregnable morally and diplomatically, and even physically. It would be the highest political folly for the Powers to try to coerce her, even if every sentimental impulse did not condemn it. She could and probably would under such circumstance set the Balkans in a blaze. The issue of peace or war for Europe would be in her hands. It is supposed to be the supreme object of each government to preserve peace. They would hardly be so stupid then as to leave the decision to the little kingdom, which has so much to gain and so little to lose by war.

The reports grow more and more emphatic to the effect that a revolution in Macedonia is inevitable, and that it is close at hand. There is every incentive, therefore, to settle the Cretan question as quickly as possible in order to be ready to deal with the new emergency. The impression grows stronger that the Sultan would consent, under pressure, to complete the autonomy of Crete.

The question really is whether the Greeks will agree to this if it were coupled with an assurance of the eventual annexation of the island to their country. There is a growing opinion to-day that the matter will be settled on this basis. The chief necessity of the moment is that somebody suppress the bumptious German Emperor.

It seems to have escaped the notice of the European press that the present Prime Minister of Greece is the same M. Deleyannis, who represented the daring little kingdom at the European Congress, which met at Berlin at the conclusion of the Russo-Turkish war nearly twenty years ago. The decision of the Congress blasted the hopes of Greece then, as some of the Powers are inclined to do now, but with less reason. It was on the 29th of June, 1878, that M. Delyannis told the Congress that Greece bowed to the will of Europe in order not to risk disturbing European peace, but he continued that it would be to the interest of Turkey as well as of Europe for Greece to take possession of Crete, which was then in full revolt. Crete could never be pacified by palliatives, and in the near future, unless independence were granted it would be the scene of bloody work. M. Delyannis then warned the assembled representatives of the great Powers that Macedonia would also have to be reckoned with.

Greece, he declared, could never view with indifference, the struggles of the Macedonians for freedom, and in any case it would require an army of at least a hundred thousand men to prevent Greek volunteers from crossing the frontier into Macedonia to help their brothers in race and religion. Events have justified M. Delyannis in regard to Crete, and it looks as though Macedonia would also prove his prescience.

The situation in eastern Europe, despite its gravity, has not been without its humorous aspects, and chief among these is the issue by the Porte of an order for the mobilization of the Turkish fleet into two active squadrons. Over here the joke is thoroughly understood and enjoyed, but it may not be so generally known in America, that except for a few small ships which a single United States cruiser could easily dispose of, the Turkish fleet consists of rotten old vessels, which have been anchored for years in the harbor at Constantinople, as no money is available for repairs or for the payment of officers and crew. It is gravely estimated that it would take months to accomplish one job alone, the removal of barnacles from the bottoms of this so-called fleet, and a period of at least equal duration to scrape, clean and oil the machinery. Furthermore, a majority of the Turkish naval officers have either committed suicide in despair of obtaining the vast accumulations of unpaid salary, or long ago retired into civilian obscurity from the same cause, while the living accessible minority, owing to lack of experience, is incompetent to navigate a ship of any size. If the struggle should be a naval one, Greece would win with consumate ease without outside assistance.

The Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into Jameson's filibustering raid in the South African republic, which has held two sittings this week, devoted to the examination of the Right Hon. Cecil Rhodes, the man who pulled the strings from a safe distance. So far, Mr. Rhodes' examination has been conducted by the Liberal members of the committee, and nothing particularly new or sensational has transpired. The sensation will come when Mr. Rhodes' friends, the tory members of the committee begin to cross-examine him and afford him a favorable pretext for divulging the particulars of the alleged anti-British intrigues carried on at Pretoria by England's good friend and Queen Victoria's grandson, Kaiser Wilhelm. Whether Mr. Rhodes has anything more substantial to go upon than rumor and suspicion, remains to be seen. The general opinion is that he has tangible proofs. His friends say he has a trunk full of compromising letters from the Kaiser to President Kruger and other documents, and that these will be produced at the proper moment for ensuring the maximum amount of effect upon the British people. Meanwhile, signs accumulate that the final struggle between the Boers and British, for predominance in the Transvaal, will not be delayed beyond the present year. Two powerful forts have just been completed at Pretoria, one commanding the northern and the other the southern approach to the capital. Two more are in course of construction, and German military engineers are now engaged on plans for forts designed to dominate disloyal Johannesburg. Moreover, within the last two weeks, a new alliance, offensive and defensive, has been concluded between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

TRIAL LONG DEFERRED.

Waiting Fifteen Years to be Vindicated.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 22.—It has just come to light here that a negro named Major Lee, who has served fifteen years in the Georgia penitentiary on conviction for murder, has never had a new trial which was granted him by the Supreme Court on the grounds that he is not guilty under the evidence that was submitted in the case. Lee was convicted in 1881, and the verdict was contrary to the law, and the evidence. In the meantime, Lee was sent to the penitentiary and is there to-day, and has never had his new trial.

When sent up, he was a little fourteen year-old boy. He is now a big burly negro of thirty. Solicitor-General Osborne, of the Eastern Judicial Court, who has just come into office, took Lee's case up, and has insisted on its being disposed of. Lee was charged with the murder of Elbert Lee, a white man, but there was nothing but circumstantial evidence and a very little of that against him. Judge R. Falligant, now on the superior bench, defended him, on which account a judge from an adjoining circuit will be called down to try the case should there be an attempt to try it, which is not probable.

Southern Baseball League.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 22.—The directors of the Southeastern League held a meeting here to-day and elected J. G. Bloodworth, of Atlanta, president, to succeed R. C. Bosche. The necessary money for all the league cities has been raised, and the season will be opened on April 12th.

Savannah's representative failed to reach the city in time for the meeting. Augusta was represented by Sam. Meyers; Macon, and Columbus by Jas. Smith; Atlanta by J. G. Bloodworth and W. T. Moyers. The proposition to consolidate the Southern and Southeastern Leagues was rejected. The schedules for next season's games will not be adopted until March 1st. The meeting adjourned, subject to call of the president.

Former Conclusion Reconsidered.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The naval appropriation bill will come to the House without provision for an increase of the navy. This agreement was reached today, when the matter of one battleship and one composite sailing vessel for the Naval Academy, recommended by the sub-committee, was re-considered. After a general discussion a motion to strike out the increased provision was carried.

Those voting to strike out were Messrs. Boutelle (Maine), Hulick (Ohio), Hilborn (Cala.), Bull (R. I.), Wilson (N. Y.), and Dayton (W. Va.) Those against the provision were Messrs. Hall (Missouri), Money (Miss.), Meyer (La.), and Hawley (Ind.) The bill was then reported to the House by Mr. Boutelle.

Dsmage to Vessels Enroute.

London, Feb. 22.—The steamer Lynrowan, Captain Davies, at Manchester, from Newport News, reports that she encountered severe weather during the passage. Her deck fittings were damaged.

The steamer Ferndene (British), Captain Thompson, Norfolk for Copenhagen, signalled that her engines had been disabled, as she passed Lewis Island to-day.

Steamer R. E. Matthews (British), Captain Olsen, Norfolk for Copenhagen, arrived at Stornoway to-day. She reports that she experienced severe weather, and had her deck fittings damaged. After coaling, she proceeded for Copenhagen.

BILL AUTHORIZING PRESIDENT

TO APPOINT COMMISSIONERS TO ATTEND ON THE PART

Of the Government of the United States—Appropriation of $100,000 to Defray the Expense.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Following is the text of the bill reported by Senate Committee on International Money Conference, the report being practically unanimous:

That whenever after March 4th, 1897, the President of the United States shall determine that the United States should be represented at any international conference called by the United States or any other country with a view to securing by international agreement a fixity or relative value between gold and silver as money by means of a common ratio between these metals, with free mintage at such ratio, he is hereby authorized to appoint five or more commisssioners to such international conference; and for compensation of said commissioners, and for all reasonable expenses connected therewith, to be approved by the Secretary of State, including the proportion to be paid by the United States out of the joint expenses of any such conference, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated.

Section 2. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in the name of the government of the United States to call, in his discretion, such international conference, to assemble at such point as may be agreed upon.

The following was added to the bill to-day, on motion of Mr. C. W. Stone, of Pennsylvatia: And he is further authorized, if in his judgment the purpose specified in the first section hereof can thus be better attained, to appoint one or more special commissioners or envoys of such of the nations of Europe as he may designate to seek by diplomatic negotiations an international agreement for the purpose specified in the first section thereof. And in case of such appointment, so much of the appropriation herein made as shall be necessary shall, be available for the proper expenses and compensation of such commissioners or envoys.

Section 3. That so much of an act approved March 2d, 1895, entitled "an act making appropriation for the sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and for other purposes" as provides for the appointment of delegates to an international conference, and makes appropriation for their compensation and expenses, and the same is hereby repealed.

The only opposition to the amendments was a fear, on the part of some, that it might complicate the matter and hold it up in the Senate.

The Bishop had to go Hungry.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 22.—Bishop Turner, of the African Methodist church, complains to the State Railroad Committee that the railroads of the State do not furnish eating accommodations for negroes. The Bishop was travelling on one of the roads recently, and when the train stopped at an eating house the proprietor would not serve him. The Bishop had no lunch, and had to go hungry. He asks the commission to compel the roads to provide for negroes at their eating houses.

More Royal Monkey Business.

Berlin, Feb. 22.—The semi-official North German Gazette published what is believed to be an inspired article on the Cretan question, says that Germany is willing to negotiate with the other great Powers concerning the future of Crete, but only on two conditions, the first of which is that the island must not be annexed to Greece, and the second that Greece's present action must be stopped before the negotiations begin.

George W. Cobb.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Feb. 19,

Editor of Tribune:—I am proud of The Tribune and the noble stand it is taking against bourbon Democracy in North Carolina. It is just the paper we have long been needing and I trust it may live long and prosper and be instrumental in helping us to plant the banner of victory on every battlefield in the future.

In regard to the collectorship for the Eastern Internal Revenue District, I would like to place in nomination one of North Carolina's most aggressive Republicans. A man who has grown grey in the service of the party and for many years has been the recognized leader of the party in the first district. A man whose councils have always been given for the very best interest of the party and has rarely ever failed to place its banner upon the ramparts of victory. I feel quite sure that I voice the sentiments of the 1st district, if not the entire State in naming for this position the Hon. Geo. W. Cobb, of Elizabeth City.

Let this appointment be made, and the 1st district will feel that its victories in the past campaign mave been justly recognized and the revenue department will have a servant of whom it may justly feel proud.

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Public Printing.

Under section three of chapter twenty of the Public Laws of the State of North Carolina for 1895, the Joint Committee on Printing and Binding of the General Assembly of North Carolina, advertise for thirty days from date for proposals for the public printing and binding for the State, for two years from and including the first day of July, 1897, to and including the 30th day of June, 1899.

Printed forms of proposals for printing and binding, showing the class of work to be contracted for, &c., will be furnished free of charge upon application to the chairman of the Printing Committee.

The Printing Committee reserve the right to reject all bids, if they believe it to be to the interest of the State so to do.

This January 29th, 1897.

For the committee:

JOHN A. RAMSAY,
Chairman, &c.

JAMES H. CATHEY, Secretary.

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Tomato Bouillon, in glass.

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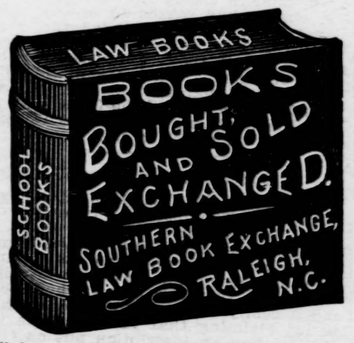
Welch's Grape Juice—something new—a non-alcoholic wine—for invalids.

The whole of The Tribune could be used to enumerate all the good things the store contains, for you know I am the leader in the grocery business.

THOMAS PESCUD



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9 as we have bargains for you such as
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11 Goods well bought are half sold, and
12 we know our goods are bought close
13 for we pay cash and get a discount and
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16 per cent. off, and Shoes at prices that
17 cannot be bought from the factory at
18 the prices we sell them; and on Fri-
19 day and Saturday we expect to sell,
20 from 6 to 7 p. m., Ladies' Shoes at 50
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23 men's, run in prices from $1.50, $1.75
24 to $2.25. They are the ends of lines
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26 miss this bargain.
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It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

"A QUEER PROJECT

In North Carolina," Says the Atlanta "Constitution."

A SCHEME TO ENABLE A RAILROAD

TO DESTROY TRUNK LINE COMPETITION IN THE SOUTH.

From a Service Which is no More Friendly to the Southern Railway Company Than the Seaboard Air Line.

The Legislature of North Carolina is now considering a measure which proposes to revoke the present lease of the North Carolina Railroad Company for the purpose of considering the renting of the line to another bidder. As it happens, this measure is of considerable interest to a large section of North Carolina, and to South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama—indeed, to the whole South. That portion of the North Carolina railroad, which connects Charlotte with Greensboro in North Carolina, is a vital part of the through line of the Southern Railway, which is now giving the people at large part of the South, such a satisfactory mail and passenger service.

The naked proposition is somewhat staggering. It is a proposition, on the face of it, to revoke a lease deliberately made by the State, as a stockholder, and by the directors and individual stockholders, to another party, the condition being the guaranteed payment of 7 per cent. interest on the stock of the North Carolina Railroad Company. This lease was effected by the unanimous action of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina railroad, with the unaimous approval of its stockholders. She State itself voted for the lease, though its legally appointed proxy, and through the directors appointed by the State.

This was 1895. Since that time the Southern Railway, which leased the North Carolina railroad not for the purpose of destroying competiton, but for the purpose of establishing a trunk line for its system, has paid large sums to the State on its contract, and has expended large sums in the erection of permanent improvements. Our understanding is that the lease is not a contract with the State, though the State is a party to it, by reason of the fact that it is a large shareholder in the North Carolina railroad.

The transaction was between two corporations, one in which the State was a shareholder.

Under these circumstances we do not see how the lease can be legally declared void by the Legislature, though, as we have said, we are not familiai with the methods of procedure in such cases in North Carolina. We can only reason on the basis of justice, equity and common sense. If the Southern railway has violated the terms of its contract, or used fraud, why then, that is a matter for the stockholders of the North Carolina road to dispose of in the courts, and not through the Legislature, for the State is merely one of the stockholders.

But we hear of no charges of fraud that have been or can be substantiated. At this distance, the movement in the North Carolina Legislature has very much the appearance of a scheme to enable a rival railway to destroy the trunk line competition to the South. The Seaboard Air Line, which is a competitor of the Southern, and which would be a competitor of the North Carolina railroad, if the Southern were to go out of business, has made a tentative offer to ten per cent. interest on the stock of this vital link in the Southern's competing system.

Let us be clearly understood at this point. The Constitution is no more friendly to the Southern than it is to the Seaboard. It is friendly to both when it is giving the people the benefits of such service as the people have a right to expect. It welcomed the Seaboard to Atlanta as a competitor of the Southern, but when the Seaboard places itself behind an effort not only to attack competition at a vital point, but to practically destroy the fastest and the most completely equipped mail and passenger service the South has ever seen, we unhesitatingly oppose it as a movement against the best interests of the public.

But the effort, if it shall be successful, will go deeper than this. In its essence, it is a blow aimed at the thdiftiest and most promising section of the South, namely: the great Piedmont region. The bill that has for its purpose the abrogation of a solemn contract if passed, will destroy the vitality of the Southern Railway as a through line. The trains it will run north and south, if the connecting link between Charlotte and Greensboro is broken, will be run as such. It is hardly conceivable that a measure sacrificing the great industrial and commercial interests of North Carolina could be favorably reported to the Legislature of that State; but such seems to be the case. And what is more surprising, it seems to have the approval of the executive and it has received a bare majority in the House of Representatives, though a majority of both the Democrats and the Republicans voted against it.

That the efficacy of the North Carolina Railroad, which is the bone of contention, would be hurt in a measure by the abrogation of the present lease is shown by the rapid decline in the shares since the introduction in the Legislature of the bill on which we have been commenting.

The Lease—The Legislature.

From the Burlington News.

The bill in regard to railroads, prepared, as it is understood, at the instance of the Governor, by Judge Avery as his attorney, and commonly known as the anti-lease bill, attracts more attention than any measure immediately on hand. It was made a special order in the House. The people really know less about the subject than perhaps they know of any other public question. It appears, judging from what they say, that many editors who discuss it are woefully inaccurate, incorrect and wanting in their information. The people must depend upon newspapers generally for their information, and if the papers undertake to impart information upon a matter about which they are not truly informed, then the people are not informed, or what is worse, misinformed. We take this charitable view of newspapers, and trust that we may be always as charitably judged.

The State owns three-fourths of the stock in the North Carolina Railroad, and individuals own the other fourth. The State and these individuals had their agents, as by law provided, to manage their property. These agents are called directors. Nearly twenty-six years ago these agents made a lease of the property to the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, for thirty years, and their power to do so was questioned and the matter carried to the courts, and our Supreme Court held that they had the power, and the lease was declared valid. The lessee paid the price regularly, and nearly two years ago, or perhaps longer since, the Southern Railway Company absorbed the lessee and succeeded to its rights.

The Southern is a great railway corporation, and the North Carolina Railroad is a part of its line. It must pass through North Carolina on its route South. It could do so by building some connections without the use of the North Carolina Railroad, but preferred to use it. It applied to the agents of the owners—the directors—for a lease for a long term of years. After negotiations, and after bids had been invited from the only sources from which bids could be expected, these agents closed a contract with the Southern for a hundred years, less one, upon the best terms obtainable from it or elsewhere. There is no question as to the safeguards. The price is six and a half per cent. for six years and then seven per cent. annually. The lessee to pay all taxes, and all liabilities for which the North Carolina Railroad may be held. If these agents had the power to lease the lease is valid; if they had not it is invalid. The proposition is to go into the courts and test the matter. The Governor without limit is empowered to employ lawyers without number. If the Southern chooses to contest seriously, then long and expensive litigation follows. Meanwhile everything like improvements on the road ceases, ouly in so far as present needs make necessary. But suppose the Southern should determine to hold only under the first lease, and build its connections before that expires. Suppose the property should thus fall upon our hands, the Southern already provided for, and the system called the Seaboard Air Line the only bidder, how much would it bid? That the road cannot be run profitably by its owners is an admitted fact by all. It must be rented or leased. No shadow of hope that under any circumstances will it ever again be operated from Burlington, with its shops and headquarters here. Then with competition among bidders greatly impaired if not destroyed, what could be obtained for it? No one knows, but it is reasonably certain that nothing like the present price could be got. The interest on the bonds must be paid, and if the road should fail to bring the amount necessary, the tax payers must foot the bill. There is not now, nor has there been, any promise of a better bargain, that any business man would consider for a moment. No frank, ordinarily well informed lawyer will pretend that there is or has been. All this talk about the State and individual stockholders losing so much is utterly without foundation. If the lease is annulled by law, or surrendered because of litigation, everything as to what could be obtained for the property is mere speculation and conjecture. We can't think the proposed legislation will be enacted for the reason it would be so imprudent to enact it. The whole matter is a war between two antagonistic corporations, that are using the legislature, or trying to do so, each for its own advantage. They may cease their battle and become allies at any time, and cooperate to obtain the North Carolina Railroad and then parcel it between them.

A Dangerous Bill.

Greensboro Argues:

There has been prepared, and the same favorably reported by a joint committee of the Senate and House, a bill to be introduced in the present Legislature that contains a clause, which for novelty of conception, insidiousness of design and sweeping effect is without a parallel in all the annals of nefarious legislation in any State or country.

The clause in question provides that no mortgage, bond, open account, whether solvene or insolvent, promissory note, or other evidence of indebtedness, shall be collectible, unless the same shall be duly stamped, yearly, by the tax-lister.

Should this clause be enacted into law, it will have the effect of entailing countless difficulties and inestimable loss upon the vast majority of the citizens of our Commonwealth, of every avocation, and it will hear with especial grievance upon the farming element of the State, who, at certain seasons of the year, are compelled to seek and have credit. This bill destroys credit, as well as confidence.

Imagine, for example, the numerous subscribers to the Daily and Weekly Argus, whose account runs from year to year; and yet if we failed to list each account of this great army of names, separately and have the same stamped by the list-taker, the same would thereupon become illegal, and uncollectible. And so with every merchant and his time-customers throughout the State; so with every bank and its customers; and so, too, every bank depositor would have to submit his private bank-book to the list-taker and have the same stamped, otherwise he could not withdraw his money from the bank, or collect it by law, if the bank should see fit to refuse to cash his checks or pay him his money on demand.

This is no overdrawn picture. It is a simple statement of the effect and scope of this bill, should it become a law; and the same has been favorably reported by the joint committee of the two Houses.

Is it not time for a general uprising against this proposed law? The most vital interests and the general safety of the State demand that this bill be defeated.

Why Nature Can't Duplicate Methuselah.

Pittsburg Daily News.

In corners of the newspapers all the time there are paragraphs telling how a man in Missouri who is a centenarian has smoked a pipe ever since he gave up a feeding bottle. Or how a woman in Maine has chewed tobacco for ninety years, having been given her first mouthful when she was teething. Or how a moderate drinker has just died at the phenomenal age of 105 years. These statements give the reader the impression that the habits spoken of had something to do with the longevity of the persons instanced.

There is a man in the West who was in the balloon and parachute jumping business for as many years as he had to make his own livelihood, and he still lives at a ripe old age, but nobody will take to that sky-climbing profession under the impressino that it wil prolong life. Circus men who work on the high trapeze sometimes live to be very old men. Others break their necks at an early age and are not spoken of. But there are few individuals who will take to the spangles and sawdust in order to live the allotted span.

The fact is that if these old people who smoke and chew and drink had left these habits alone they might have been living yet. Nature, for centuries, has been trying to duplicate Methuselah, but the subjects she chose would not permit the experimnet to be a success. They would indulge in bad habits.

SHAW UNIVERSITY.

Many Improvements Made—Free Medical Treatment.

In the past few weeks, many material changes have been made at Shaw University, and still other inprovements are under construction or contemplation. President Meserve has shown great diligence, tenterprise and taste in the alterations and additions which have been made.

Two large electric arc lights have been placed on the grounds, so that they are well lighted at all times of the night. The walks have been greatly improved and a better drainage of the grounds is to be provided, which will greatly add to the handsome and attractive appearance of the buildings.

But the interior of the buildings have not been forgotten; the absolute necessities of the different buildings have not been sacrificed for the outward appearance. Neat desks and chairs have supplanted the crude benches in the recitation rooms in Estey Hall. The walls have been wainscoated, and black-boards added, extending entirely around the room.

The kitchen and dining-hall have undergone quite a transformation. The kitchen is now connected with the city water supply and the sewrage system. Many changes in the dining-hall were imperative. Some of the posts supporting the floor of the room were found badly decayed, and had to be replaced. President Meserve is anxious to make further alterations in this hall, and, while there is room for other improvements, yet the room now presents a very clean and appetizing appearance.

The University-hall or chapel has been greatly improved. Instead of the lamps, which swung from the ceiling, two rooms of electric lights, five lights in a row, have been placed. The room has also been artistically and tastefully painted, so that the chapel is now one of the most attractive college halls in the State.

Bath-rooms and closets have been arranged in one of the dormitory buildings, thus dispensing with any objectional buildings on the grounds.

A visitor to Shaw University is impressed with the practical manner in which the manual training department is conducted. Carpentering is taught together with free hand-drawing, and work is also done in the blacksmith shop. The chairs, furniture, &c., are repaired in these shops.

One new feature has been added to the medical department, which promises to prove a blessing both to the students and to the poor colored people of this place.

Consulting and operating-rooms have been fitted up adjoining the medical building. Here, colored people who are unable to pay for medical treatment, can have attention from the students who are studying medicine under the direction of the instructing physician.

A dispensary is connected with this department, where medicine is furnished to these unfortunate persons free of charge. This gives the students a practical knowledge of medicine and of pharmacy.

Shaw University is now in a flourishing condition so far as the number of students goes. There are now 352 enrolled in all departments.

LIKE BANQUO'S GHOST.

Broughton-Young Contest Case Will Not Down.

The Broughton vs. Young contested election-case is now in the hands of the House Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The case is that of N. B. Broughton against James H. Young for a seat in the House as Representative from Wake county. A case which, excepting the Mecklenburg case, has attracted more attention throughout the State than any other case which has "troubled" this Legislature.

Yesterday morning the completed evidence of the contestant was introduced in the House, and referred to the Privileges and Elections Committee.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, this committee held a meeting in the Supreme Court room, and listened to the reading of the testimony on the contestant's side of the case.

A notable feature of the reading was the numerous clauses in the testimony which Mr. Broughton's attorney abandoned as having no merit as evidence. Ever and anon he would tell Chairman Cook that he need not note this or that clause, as the contestant no longer relied upon it as pertinent to the case.

The evidence of Contestee Young is also now completed, and the next meeting of the committee will be largely devoted to the reading of it.

Then will follow the argument, and it is not expected that the matter will be reported back to the House in less than a week.

Our Public Schools.

Certainly one of the most important matters under the consideration of our General Assembly is the question, "How are our public schools to be rendered more efficient?"

It is conceded by all that a change or improvement of some character is imperative, if the schools are to reach the standard of usefulness the people of the State demand.

Before the Legislature assembled, a pamphlet was prepared and widely circulated, insisting that the appropriation to the public schools be increased and a bill has been recently introduced in the Legislature to appropriate $100,000 from the State treasury to the public school districts in the State that need help in order to teach four months.

While money is a power and can accomplish much, yet both the author of the pamphlet and the bill above referred to, seem to fall into the error of supposing that money is everything needed. Now let us see whether an increased appropriation guarantees a longer school term. The school funds raised by taxation in North Carolina last year were about $100,000 more than the funds in 1893, since the tax was increased from 16 cents to 18 cents, yet the average length of school term in the State is just about the same it was four years ago.

There is already enough funds to run the schools four and one-half months if they were properly managed; but so long as the school districts can be increased at the pleasure of the County Commissioners, it is like pouring water into a leaky bucket, when the school-tax is increased.

Now let us take a fictitious example. Suppose some county has 1,000 children of school age and divides the county into twenty districts, with fifty pupils in a district, and an appropriation is made of $2 per pupil, then each district would have $100, enough to run it about three months. But, suppose, instead of twenty districts you take thirteen, with about seventy-five pupils per district, then the same appropriation would give each district $1.50, enough to run the school about five months. Now, a school district can be made to contain sixteen square miles, without any hardship to the pupils, for none of them will then have to go more than two miles to school, and if the districts all over the State were made this size the schools could run more than four months on the money they now receive.

As an illustration of the injurious effects of multiplying districts, take, for example, the counties of Alleghany and Cherokee, to which our attention has been called by a gentleman of this city. Alleghany is more thickly settled than Cherokee. It has twenty-three persons to the square mile; Cherokee, 19. Alleghany's school districts average six and a half square miles in size; Cherokee's, twelve square miles. The average number of children to the district in Alleghany is fifty-six; in Cherokee, ninety-six. As a result, the schools of Alleghany teach eleven weeks; Cherokee's schools, seventeen weeks, although the former have more money per pupil than the latter.

Thus it appears that the length of the school term does not depend solely upon the amount appropriated, but rather upon the management of the fund.

CHARLOTTE CORRESPONDENCE.

Reflections of a Correspondent on an Old-Time Custom.

Special to The Tribune.

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 22.—The only evidence of this day being a National holiday has been in the closed banks and the observance of Sunday hours at the postoffice, otherwise the city had forgottten the "Father of his country," and the old saw of Republics being ungrateful was manifest. But George is a back number. There have been later and more interesting characters upon the scene.

The American seems to love the living ideal more than the dead. It is the everpresent with him.

A lively competition between clothiers in newspaper advertising is now going on here, and in consequence the city papers are fat with "ads." The business of each is very flattering, showing the great value of printers' ink even in dull times.

A gentleman in this city is preparing a bill for the action of the Assembly, having for its object the better treatment of mill hands who are compelled to receive payment for their labor in checks "payable in merchandise." In some sections this "irredeemable currency" has become an absolute curse, and it seems that no power but the State can remedy the evil. Holders of the stuff are compelled to trade it out at the company's store and at enormous profits to the seller and large losses to the buyer. Here is a chance for the Assembly to cover itself with glory by serving a class needing governmental protection. Will it do it, or will it crouch at the feet of these diminutive combines?" Think of it. A ten year old child working ten to twelve hours a day for 20 cents, paid off in scrip only worth, as a matter of fact, 10 cents. This is the Bryan dollar (intrinsically worth 50 cents) argument in a nut-shell. And yet these poor misguided people fled to his standard. Almost a school for cocialism, an academy for communism and a college for anarchy. These grades of unrest find their votaries among that class dependent upon misused capital, and the grinding process of the heartless, grasping mill owner. Not a thought for humanity, not an impulse of sympathy. All is money.

North Carolina Applauds Earnest Language.

Special to the N. Y. World.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 19.—The House of Representatives have unanimously adopted this resolution:

"Whereas, Sylvester Scovel a citizen of the United States, is now imprisoned by the Spanish military authorities in Cuba upon no specific accusation of crime and is said to be in imminent danger of death; and

"Whereas, the Senate of the United States by resolution has demanded his fair trial; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that this action of the United States Senate is hereby commended."

Representative McCrary, on introducing the resolution, said:

"For a long time a fierce struggle has been raging on the island of Cuba, the fairest gem of the ocean. One side has been upheld by the brave hearts of a few patriots, the other by the strong arm of a mighty tyranny. In this unequal contest the god of battles has aided that side which is weaker in numbers, yet stronger in principle.

"As Spain has realized more and more the strength of the resistance against her she has become more desperate in her measures. Her first General was a gentleman, her last a brute.

"For a long time she has murdered innocent, peaceful and defensive Cubans. A short time ago some of her lawless soldiers sacked a small village, bore away some of the most beautiful women and sold them at public auction to the highest bidder.

"A few days ago Sylvester Scovel, a New York World correspondent, was arrested upon no specific accusation of crime and thrown into prison. The real cause of this outrage is the fact that Scovel has visited the rebel armies, has gained the confidence of their chieftains, and his reports have aroused sympathy in America for the Cuban cause.

"His life is now said to be in danger. It is high time that our government was moving in this matter. Let us cause Spain to understand that though she may continue to butcher her own helpless citizens, she must not, she shall not, touch an American citizen, unless he be given a fair and speedy trial."

McCrary's remarks were liberally applauded.

Here Lobbying.

Maj E. J. Hale, editor of the Fayetteville Observer, Col. Williams and Sheriff Smith, also of Fayetteville, are here to oppose the bill now pending in the Senate for changing the charter of their city. They say that a mass-meeting was held in Fayetteville recently at which resolutions, protesting against the change, were unanimously adopted.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

In the last nine months of 1896, 378,000 persons visited the National Gallery in London, and 211,000 the National Portrait Gallery.

Emperor William I.'s military papers willl be published by the Prussian Ministry of War, with explanatory notes, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his birth.

Archbishop Benson's forthcoming "Saint Cyprian," is called by the Saturday Review "a posthumous bid for much fuller literary and scholastic laurels than any which Dr. Benson gathered during his lifetime."

English curates without influence are encouraged to keep on their profession by the recent death of the Rev. Howell Thomas, a Welshman, "who had worked his way up from humble circumstances" in the Newport workhouse."

A London butcher who put up the royal arms over his shop on the strength of having sold some beef to Queen Victoria, has been prosecuted by the "Incorporated Association of Her Majesty's Warrant Holders (Limited)," and fined.

Persian papier mache articles are made of the Bibles sent out by British mission societies, according to Mr. Hodgetts, a recent traveller in the East. He quotes the British Consul at Tabreez, as saying: "You have no idea what a boon these Bibles are to the village industries of Persia."

THE

Commercial and Farmers Bank,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Commenced Business September 30, 1891

Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.

Capital Stock,	$100,000.00
Surplus Fund,	16,000.00
Net Undivided Profits,	8,708.47
Deposits,	330,033.23

No Interest Paid on Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

OFFICERS

J. J. Thomas, Pres. Alf. A. Thompson, Vice Pres.
B. S. Jerman, Cashier. H. W. Jackson, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. Thomas, Ashley Horne, G. W. Watts, J. B. Hill, H. B. Battle, B. N. Duke, Thos. H. Briggs, A. F. Page, Fred. Philips, H. A. London, A. A. Thompson, Jno. W. Scott, R. B. Raney, J. E. Shepherd.

The National Bank of Raleigh,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Capital Paid In, ... $225,000.
Surplus and Undivided Profits, . 80,000.

Officers:

Chas. H. Belvin, President. Chas. L. Johnson, Vice President.
F. H. Briggs, Cashier.

Directors:

Chas M. Busbee, Chas. H. Belvin, Julius Lewis,
J. A. Briggs, Thos. B. Crowder, F. O. Moring,
J. B. Batchelor, Chas. E. Johnson, W. R. Tucker.

Depositors' Security and Protection.—(Section 5151, from United States Banking Laws.) "The shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible, equably and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association, to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares."

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Grocers,

222 FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

WE CARRY THE FINEST LINE OF

Staple and Fancy Groceries

TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE. NEW AND FRESH GOODS RECEIVED EVERY DAY.

TELEPHONE 88.

THEY ARE THE BEST AND MADE AT HOME.

Use no other.

ECLIPSE Ammoniated Guano.

STERLING High Grade Acid Phosphate.

Made at Caraleigh.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works

RALEIGH, N. C.

AH! HERE'S THE RUB

Keep out of the tub, and send your clothes to

THE EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY

Where we neither rub,
Nor do we scrub
And wear out the clothes so,
But make them white as snow,

BY A STEAM PROCESS.

Shirts, 10c.; Collars and Cuffs, 2c. each—High Gloss or Domestic Finish. Express paid one way on work sent us from all parts of the State.

SOWERS & HARDING, Proprietors.

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BY

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:
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Three Months	1.50
One Month	.50

Invariably Payable in Advance.

Communications and items of news intended for publication in THE TRIBUNE should not be addressed to individual members of the staff, but simply to THE TRIBUNE, and must be accompanied by the writer's name.

Advertising rates made known on application at the business office.

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Washington headquarters, Tribune Bureau, corner Sixth and E streets. THE TRIBUNE is on sale at Metropolitan Hotel news stand.

The Tribune Takes the Full Wire Service of the Southern Associated Press.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1897.

WE predict that there are some people not far from the Executive mansion who will eat crow before the year rolls by.

THOS. BAILEY has resigned his position on the staff of Governor Russell. This cost Mr. Bailey a sacrifice, and upon principle or cause he acted, and he deserves credit.

WHAT we can't understand or, rather, reconcile in our minds is that our Populist friends insist upon a 6 per cent. interest for individual promissory notes, and vote in favor of a railroad offers the State 10 per cent. interest. It is a mighty poor rule that won't work both ways.

JUDGE EWART, of Henderson county is in the city for a few days, stopping at the Yarboro. We are always glad, as his many friends are, to see the Judge at the capital city of the State. We are a little partial to the Judge, as our esteemed cotemporary, the Asheville Citizen, is aware, and we are sorry to turn its hair the wrong way in mentioning the Judge, but its a weakness, you know, we have.

TWEEDLE-DUM AND TWEEDLE-DEE.

The Raleigh TRIBUNE seems to take as much interest in seeing the Southern hold its lease on the North Carolina Railroad as if it were a part of that octopus of a corporation itself. While we are in favor of the annulment of the lease, we should hardly care to go to such extremes in our opposition as our contemporary does in its advocacy of the lease. Our legislators should consult the wishes of their constituents and vote accordingly. They have plenty of ways to ascertain the sentiment of the people whom they represent, and if they have regard for that sentiment they will obey it. A Republican daily of such excellent promise as THE TRIBUNE should not enter into a defense of this utterly indefensible 99 year Lease.—Hickory Press.

The Press misapprehends THE TRIBUNE'S position. Had the editor began with the beginning of this discussion in THE TRIBUNE he would hardly dare say what he does say; however, as the case now stands, having passed through the crucial test of full examination of conditions and relation of the Southern to the North Carolina Railroad and best intersst of the State, we have no hesitancy in saying that the Southern Railway Company stands in the better light of the two railroads involved. It is impossible to defend the lease and not favor the Southern Railroad. The Press has a right to its position. We accord to every man the right of his judgment, but we must be allowed to judge whether that judgment is sound and correct.

The manner in which the Press puts the matter as to THE TRIBUNE, is unfair from its standpoint of thinking. The object is to prejudice those who are opposed to corporations. It forgets, or overlooks, that the ultimate intention of this annulment is to throw the North Carolina Road under the control of the Seaboard Air Line, depriving the people of a competing line of railroad and turning the whole thing over to the road that at once becomes a monopoly.

To favor the annulment of the lease favors this self-same railroad to become a monopoly and shut out competition.

It is impossible now to discuss the annulment of the lease without defending the Seaboard Air Line; and if our position is correct, and we can see no other solution, then the Press takes as much interest in seeing the Seaboard Air Line become master of the situation "as if it were a part of that octopus of a corporation itself."

If there is any sense in what the Press says as to THE TRIBUNE, there must be just the same kind of sense in what we are saying as to the Press.

"STRANGE EXCITEMENT."

The Bill authorizing the Governor of the State to bring suit to annul the lease of the North Carolina Railway to the Southern Railway has passed the House What has been chiefly remarkable about the bill as discussed in the House and in newspapers in and near the capital, has been the intense devotion to one railroad interest or another that it excited. We say railroad interest, for the interest of the State in the matter, while important, was by no means such as to cause gentlemen to betray great feeling, or to lead newspapers to give up several columns a day to the case, almost to the exclusion of matter equally as important. They would hardly have done so much for some great moral question, and this was not that. And yet men's passions were aroused, and it is charged that the highest official of the State government showed extraordinary excitement at any opposition to his desire to see the lease annulled.

The people generally can draw their own inferences from these remarkable manifestations, and from the large railroad lobby which it is believed, was not in Raleigh wholly for its health. They will hope that influences which they may well suspect to have been potent will not follow this bill into the Senate. —Asheville Citizen.

Will the Citizen tell us how the two railroads in question could be eliminated from the contest? As we have said time and again, it was an attack of the Seaboard Air Line on the Southern. We stood and stand pat on the lease as made by and between the Southern, the North Carolina Directors and ex-Governor Carr, and there we rested our case. But the Governor of North Carolina saw fit to antagonize the lease, and the Seaboard saw its opportunity to break the trunk line of the Southern Railroad by making what everybody believes a "straw bid." This was the backbone of the opposition to the lease, and the Seaboard Air Line would have been a fool company if it had not jumped into the breach with both feet and made Rome howl, which they have done.

There seems to be implied in the Citizen's article a want of principle in this discussion, because these two great railroads are the basis of discussion. Let us remind the Citizen that it has not been the friends of the lease that have lugged in the railroads. It has been the opposition. The point they tried to make was that the Seaboard would give more on shorter time. This necessarily brought the two roads into the controversy.

THE TRIBUNE believed and does believe that the lease, as it has been made, is the best that could be made. At the time the lease was made to the Southern Railroad, and before this infernal agitation started, the stock of that road was worth $1.36. Since then, and as the fear became prevalent that the bill to annul would pass, it dropped to $1.09, and if our worthy contemporary will pardon us, we would like to know how in thunder it, or any other newspaper, or any human being, can keep these two roads out of the question.

In espousing the cause of the lease as made, the Southern necessarily dropped into our ranks, and since we have gone through the fight up to date, we have become, perhaps, one of the staunchest friends of the Southern it has, because we have learned a thousand things we never knew, some of which we have tried to tell, and we do not hesitate now to stand fast for the Southern Railroad Company. We may not approve of some of its detail management, but as a great factor for the upbuilding of North Carolina, it is chief among them all, and we are, tooth and toe nail, for North Carolina, though not to the manner born, and if there is a powerful friend for North Carolina, it is Col. Andrews.

We did not know this gentleman when we took our stand in favor of the lease as made, but as the controversy has proceeded we have learned to admire him as one of the best friends to North Carolina that there is in the State; and though he is loyal to his road, he cannot separate the road from the State, and the people who are opposing Col. Andrews in this matter, are opposing the best friend North Carolina has. Why do we say this? We say it because Col. Andrews is in a position to do more for North Carolina, materially, than any man in it. We say this fearlessly and unhesitatingly, and we defy any man to successfully controvert it.

Yes, sir, it has narrowed down to a fight between these two railroads, and the fight is also narrowed down to two propositions, "competition" or "monopoly." As the matter now stands there is "competition;" annul the lease and you give the Seaboard Air Line a "monopoly." Which do you want?

THE EASTERN DISTRICT COURT JUDGESHIP.

The death of Judge Seymour creates a vacancy in the District Court Judgeship. Already a most unseemly scramble has commenced for the position. President Cleveland has already been besieged with the importunate friends of Ex-Senator Ransom and Congressman Woodard, each of whom are recognized aspirants for the position. The Senate Judiciary Committee convened in Washington yesterday. Supposing that President Cleveland should decide to nominate either of these distinguished lawyers(?), which THE TRIBUNE concludes extremely doubtful, a single objection would carry the nomination over till the extra session called by Mr. McKinley. As Senator Pritchard is a member of that committee, it is more than probable that objection would be made. Our Washington Correspondent reports that Congressman Settle, whose term expires March 4, is an aspirant, and is being endorsed in Congressional circles. Just exactly what Speaker Reed, Congressmen Dalzell, Hitt and the distinguished statesmen from Maine and Illinois have to do with selecting a judge for the Eastern District of North Carolina our correspondent does not say, but of one thing we feel assured, and that is that Mr. McKinley will attach greater weight to the endorsements of the people of Eastern North Carolina, who are more interested in the matter than statesmen residing North of Mason's and Dixon's line. However THE TRIBUNE expresses its surprise that Congressman Settle or any other Republican lawyer should for one moment allow his name to be mentioned in connection with this position, when there are many able and capable Republican lawyers in the Eastern District, to which the appointment naturally and rightfully belongs.

They should take the view Judge Ewart takes of it, who, in an interview elsewhere published, expresses himself in his usual vigorous and emphatic manner.

MAJOR W. W. ROLLINS.

One of the most intelligent and brilliant members of the Senate is Major W. W. Rollins, of the Thirty-third Senatorial District. He is a "true-blue" Republican, who has the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He was a gallant soldier in the Federal Army, and for heroic bravery was promoted from the ranks to the rank of Major.

He has for many years been a prominent figure in North Carolina politics, and is today one of the most influential Republicans in our State.

He was a few years ago nominated as a Harrison Elector, and made a canvas of the district and won by 4,200 votes over the Blaine canvass four years previous. He was, just before this, offered the nomination for Congress, but for reasons of his own declined the honor.

Last Friday evening Maj. Rollins, by the unanimous vote of the Senate, was elected President pro tem. in the absence of Lt. Gov. Reynolds. The Major made an able presiding officer, and there showed his thorough ability as a leader and executive officer.

Major Rollins is a candidate for the Internal Revenue Collectorship of the Western District. He will make an able and efficient officer.

Major Rollins is largely interested in tobacco, having several large plantations near Asheville. He is a courteous, pleasant gentleman, with whom it is a pleasure to come in contact. He is a strong friend of THE TRIBUNE, and he is a man whose friendship is appreciated in the warmest manner.

A USEFUL INSTITUTION.

It must be a source of gratification to the well-wisher for North Carolina that the House Finance Committee voted unanimously to report unfavorably the resolution to abolish our State Geological Survey, which, co-operating with the Government Survey, is doing such a splendid work for North Carolina, and the gentlemen in charge of this work must feel gratified at the flattering notices that have recently appeared in the Mining and other industrial journals in all parts of the country. These have been unstinted in their praise of the thoroughness, the accuracy and the practical character of the work done; and this is a guarantee that the reports published by our survey will command the confidence of the capitalists of the country.

Reports are now being printed on (1) Water Powers (250 pages); (2) Gold Mining Methods (200 pages); (3) Clays and Clay Products (100 pages); (4) Mica Deposits and Mining (100 pages); (5) Road Improvement and Bridge Building (150 pages); Timber Trees (175 pages). The recent discoveries of the survey in connection with the artesian water supplies, and the irrigation of the trucking lands of Eastern North Carolina are of such great importance as to entitle the survey to the support of every eastern man; and we are glad to find that our western friends entertain but one view of the matter, to help rather than to cripple.

THE 6 PER CENT. LAW.

Has it ever occurred to the people that the 6 per cent. law passed two years ago has driven out of the State money-lenders? It is a God's truth. The people need and want money. Farmers are great borrowers in small amounts, and they cannot get the money they need. It is not here to get. It is true there is plenty of money for commercial business, but for time loans there is no money, except what our own people have. Foreign money will not come here at 6 per cent. when they can get 8 and 10 per cent. in other States, and the very men who thought they were doing a good thing in forcing a 6 per cent. law strike the hardest blow to the people they pretend to represent.

If our people want money, and they do—we are a nation of borrowers, little and big—they must pay a rate of interest equivalent to other people of other States. It is the law of supply and demand under the inexorable custom of competition.

THE gentleman who informed the editor of THE TRIBUNE that T. C. Edwards had withdrawn from the race as a candidate for Commissioner, seems to have been misinformed, as Mr. B. S. Royster says that the gentleman is still in the ring. We are sorry to have made the error, though it was made on the information of a reliable gentleman, but he evidently was misinformed.

Mr Pearson Against Extravagance.

Charlotte Observer.

It has already been told in the news columns of the Observer of Representative Richmond Pearson's opposition to the sundry civil service bill, which recently passed the House. Mr. Pearson's opposition to the bill was conscientious and apparently well founded. An appropriation of $400,000 is made for Winyaw bay, in South Carolina, and combatting this item in particular. Mr. Pearson claimed that the collector of customs at that place would not take in enough money in two million years to pay back the amount of the appropriation.

"If I had the opportunity," said he in speaking against the bill, "I would move to strike out the appropriation of $400,000 fixed in the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the very river upon which I was born, because I know that it is a useless and an extravagant appropriation. I have appealed to you on this floor for a measure expediting the mails in my section that I knew to be a wise and meritorious one. But I certainly would not ask what is proposed by this bill, the sum of $400,000, for the improvement of Winyaw Bay, South Carolina. The collector of customs only takes in $356 a year, and it will be 2,000,000 years before he will take in enough to pay the amount of the appropriation provided by this bill, which is only a beginning of the outlay."

There are half a dozen or more other $400,000 appropriations for unimportant improvements.

When the bill was before the House, Mr. Pearson did what he could in the five minutes he was allowed to talk about it, to acquaint the members with the extravagant and unworthy appropriations which it contains. He is looming up the successor of "Watchdog Holman," whose reputation as a guardian of the Treasury is so well known. In this line, Mr. Pearson may do the country valuable service, that is, if he succeeds in beating down some of the appropriations, towards which there is a growing tendency to recklessness.

THE HEARING BEGUN

Investigating Memorial N. C. Railroad Directors.

OVERMAN ON THE WITNESS STAND

DAY EMPLOYS TACTICS TO DELAY THE HEARING.

Story of the Lease—Testimony of Hoke, Alexander and Maxwell—Contract Good for the State—Hoffman Refused to Bid!

The special committee of the Senate to investigate the memorial of the president and directors of the North Carolina railroad met in the State library at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Grant in the chair and all present except Mr. McCaskey.

Mr. Grant said that the committee had met to investigate the charges and imputations of fraud complained of in the memorial. He read the memorial and stated that he had summoned the president and directors of the North Carolina railroad, Mr. R. C. Hoffman, president of the Seaboard Air Line, and Mr. Josephus Daniels, editor of the News and Observer. He said that all were present except the two last named. He had telegraphed to Mr. Hoffman lest Saturday and received a reply saying that he could not be present either Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday. He invited the directors to say whom they wished to represent them as counsel and extended the same invitation to any others who might be present representing others interested in the investigation.

Mr. W. H. Day, attorney for the Seaboard Air Line, wanted to know who the other side was, intimating that he thought that there was only one side to the matter. Mr. Grant replied that he presumed that the Seaboard Air Line was the other side, as the memorial was based upon the statement of its president in his letter to the governor that his company, though desiring to bid for the lease of the North Carolina railroad, had not been accorded that privilege, and the governor's comment thereon in his message to the Legislature. Mr. Day said that if the committee took that view of the matter, he wanted to represent the Seaboard Air Line.

Judge Avery said that if the investigation of the memorial was intended to have any bearing on the railroad bill of which the committee had charge he wanted to appear as counsel in behalf of the governor in support of the bill. Mr. Grant replied that he did not know whether the investigation would have any bearing upon the bill or not; it was the purpose of the committee to determine the matter by concluding the investigation before taking up the bill. Judge Avery did not think a legislative committee a proper tribunal for the investigation; but Mr. Grant replied that the committee was appointed for that purpose and it intended to discharge the duty.

Mr. Day then tried to persuade the committee to postpone the investigation until Thursday, when Mr. Hoffman could be here. Mr. Grant's reply to that was that the committee was under instructions to report the bill Friday, and that the investigation must be closed before taking up the bill.

Mr. James S. Manning said that he would represent the North Carolina railroad directors and that all of them were present. One had come from Bridgeport, Conn., and one could be present for the day only, and that through the kindness of a judge, who had adjourned court to enable him to leave it and appear before the committee.

When it appeared that the committee was inflexible in its purpose to proceed with the investigation, Mr. Day subsided; but at this stage of the proceedings an unseemly scene was interjected by Judge Avery, who objected to the stenographer who was present to take the evidence upon the ground that he was employed in the office of a gentleman who is counsel for the Southern railway. He was reminded that the stenographer would be sworn to take the evidence correctly, but he persisted in his objection until overruled by the committee.

OVERMAN ON THE STAND.

Mr. Lee S. Overman was the first and only witness examined at the afternoon session. He testified as follows:

In June, 1895, while president of the North Carolina railroad, he received from Col. A. B. Andrews, vice president of the Southern railway, a letter from mitting a letter from Mr. Samuel Spencer, president of the same company. Mr. Spencer, in his letter mentioned the fact that the lease of the North Carolina railroad would expire in 1901 and said that in view of the desirability of placing the business of the Southern upon a permanent basis, it was desirable to know if an extension of the lease could be secured, and if there was any doubt upon that point the company would make arrangements for delivering up the property. Mr. Overman replied that he would be glad to confer with Col. Andrews and suggested that he meet with the board of directors. Col. Andrews assented to this, and a meeting was called.

The directors of the North Carolina railroad met in Greensboro, July 10, 1895, at which time the Southern railway submitted a proposition to lease the road after the expiration of the existing lease. It was represented that the Southern had an option upon the Atlantic and Danville railroad from Danville to Portsmouth and owned a line between Charlotte and Greensboro independent of the North Carolina railroad and complete except a gap of thirty miles between Mooresville and Mocksville, for which it had a charter. It had made arrangements to secure terminal facilities in Norfolk, and if it could not secure the lease it would be compelled to establish a new line. It was the purpose of the Southern to establish a great east and west line through the state in addition to its north and south line. The Southern railway was willing to renew the lease at 6 per cent and pay taxes.

The board discussed the proposition and appointed a committee consisting of Gen. R. F. Hoke, W. C. Maxwell and the witness. The next day the directors met again. Capt. S. B. Alexander was elected to fill a vacancy on the board. Witness thereupon resigned the presidency and Capt. Alexander was elected to succeed him and was also made chairman of the lease committee. The committee conferred with Col. Andrews and agreed to recommend acceptance of the terms except as to the long time wanted by the Southern. The directors met at Burlington and after some parleying agreed to lease the road for ninety-nine years, the Southern railway to pay 6½ per cent. until the expiration of the existing lease and 7½ per cent. thereafter, also to pay all taxes levied against the road and organization expenses. A meeting of stockholders was held in Greensboro Sept. 17, when the lease was ratified.

In making the lease, the witness said the board considered the ability of the lessee to comply with the terms. It was believed at the time that though other companies might bid, a lease to the Southern would afford the best security because the North Carolina railroad was an important link in its main line. He thought that 7 per cent. dividend with all taxes and organization expenses paid, was a fine contract for the state. He had talked with many prominent people and found that they approved the lease with great unanimity. In 1885, Mr. Overman said, Governor Scales sent for him and said he thought the Richmond and Danville would pay 8 per cent. for the road, and that he was inclined to favor it. He asked witness to look into the matter and if he thought it best for the State to interest himself in it. Nothing ever came of the matter.

Mr. Overman said that his father had sold stock in the road for 97. He had seen the price go up to 105 under the lease to the Southern. He had seen the Richmond and Danville go into the hands of a receiver, but the lease never was promptly paid because the North Carolina was essential to the operation of the system. The State has the same security in the lease to the Southern and he regarded it as the best that could be offered.

Upon cross-examination by Mr. Day, witness said that he thought that if the Southern should build a new line and abandon the North Carolina, the part of the State traversed by the road would be in a bad fix and the State would be in a bad fix so far as its interest in the property was concerned. He was asked about the lease of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line, but said he knew nothing about it. He did know the condition of the North Carolina railroad and was positive in his opinion that in the hands of a company not required by its necessities to operate it the road could be dropped in the hands of the state. He had heard a well informed railroad man say that operated independently the road could not make its present earnings.

Mr. Day attempted to make a point on the fact that the Richmond and Danville had given bond in the sum of $130,000 for the return of the rolling stock of the North Carolina railroad or its equivalent in money; but Mr. Overman said that the property mentioned is a part of the property of the road upon which the Southern railway is paying annual dividends to the State. In a question Mr. Day suggested that the lease contract made the Southern a present of the amount mentioned. The witness replied that that was not true. A misunderstanding thereupon arose which would have resulted in blows but for the interference of bystanders. The committee retired for consultation and when it returned Mr. Grant said that the language of Mr. Day was offensive and uncalled for and that he could not be recognized as counsel until he offered an apology to the witness and the committee. Mr. Day made an explanation to the effect that it was merely a misunderstanding between himself and Mr. Overman, whereupon he was permitted to proceed, with a warning from the chairman that while the committee desired a full investigation it would not countenance any tactics for killing time. The committee would make its report, even though only one witness were examined.

Mr. Overman related a conversation with Governor Carr, in which the governor said he thought it would be well to make a lease if reasonable terms could be obtained. The witness did not think any other company would pay 6 per cent. In conclusion he said that he had never been employed by a railroad company and had never received any favors from one; had never ridden on a pass except as director of the North Carolina Railroad, the lessee being required to furnish passes to directors.

NIGHT SESSION.

At the night session of the committee three witnesses were examined. They were Gen. R. F. Hoke, Capt. S. B. Alexander and W. C. Maxwell. As at the afternoon session, there was a large attendance of legislators and visitors, all listening eagerly to the testimony.

The evidence of Gen. Hoke corroborated that of Mr. Overman and emphasized the fact that, at Charlotte, President Hoffman was invited, and, in fact, urged to put in a bid for the lease of the property. He said Mr. Hoffman argued that the condition of the country during the remaining six years of the lease, would be very much improved and they would be able to get a higher bid.

Mr. Maxwell, of Charlotte, testified as to the interview between Capt. Alexander, President Hoffman, of the Seaboard, Mr. St. John and certain directors of the North Carolina road. He said that President Hoffman declined to bid because he said the Southern would run the property down on him. Capt. Alexander's testimony was practically the same. In fact, during the entire evening there was scarcely a new feature brought out in the evidence. So much sameness was there in it that when Chairman Grant adjourned the meeting he announced that they would meet again at 11 o'clock and remained in session until 2 and at the latter hour the evidence would be closed. He said the whole procedure thus far, after the first witnesses heard in the afternoon, had been a mere beating of the straw and a needless consumption of time.

Capt. Day protested vigorously against the closing of the evidence today, saying that if that was the case it would be needless for him to attend the meeting. He demanded Maj. Grant's authority for making such an announcement. The Major responded that he was backed in the announcement by the majority of the committee and it would followed to the letter unless the committee, by a majority vote, decided differently at today's session.

THE TRIBUNE.

We greet THE RALEIGH TRIBUNE as a valuable addition to our exchange list. It is in many ways the best paper in the State, and every Republican desiring a daily paper will find that THE TRIBUNE will fill the bill in every respect. Its editorials are the sentiments of our party expressed with strength and vigor, the legislative news is complete, and the telegraph service of Southern Associated Press furnishes all the news daily. Six dollars is well invested when spent for a year's subscription to a first-class daily paper. —Transylvania Sentinel.

AN ASSIGNMENT BILL

Raised a Breeze in the House Yesterday Morning.

ABLE SUPPORT AND OPPOSITION

WAS SIMILAR TO THAT RECENTLY REPEALED.

Charter Amendment and Special Tax Bills Introduced and Passed by Senate and House—The Printing Bill.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock m., Lieut. Gov. Reynolds presiding. Prayer by Rev. W. C. Norman, of this city.

The following petitions were presented:

By Mr. Scales—From citizens of Ashford for legislation in favor of indigent inebriates; also from citizens of Archer for the aid and cure of inebriates; also from citizens of Wilmington for aid and cure of inebriates; also from the King's Daughters of Winston for legislation in favor of indigent inebriates.

Mr. Scales—From citizens of Guilford county against the lease bill.

By Mr. Hardison—From citizens of Onslow county for the removal of obstructions in Harris creek; also against the lease bill.

By Mr. McNeill—From citizens of Ashe county for the cure of inebriates.

Bills and resolutions were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Utley—To authorize the collection of back taxes due the city of Raleigh.

By Mr. Utley—To amend the charter of the town of Apex, in Wake county.

By Mr. Person—A bill to lessen the maintenance of prisoners.

By Mr. Hardison—A bill to place Amos Jones, of Onslow county, on the pension roll; also to amend section 2, chapter 60, laws of 1893, relating to the stock law in Craven county.

By Mr. Henderson—A bill to protect public schools in the State.

By Mr. Geddie—A bill to prohibit sale of liquor in three miles of Bluff Presbyterian and other churches, in Cumberland county.

By Mr. Butler—A bill to repeal chapter 180, laws of 1885.

By Mr. Sharpe, Iredell—A bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within two miles of Trinity church, Iredell county.

By Mr. Butler—A bill to amend chapter 223, laws of 1895, relating to cotton weighers for Sampson county.

By Mr. Butler—A bill to regulate the public printing.

By Mr. Moye—A bill to repeal chapter 324 and chapter 363, relating to fees of Clerk of Court and Register of Deeds of Pitt county.

By Mr. Smathers—To place Alex. Hanner on the pension roll; also to prevent fishing in certain waters of Haywood county; also to protect fish in waters of Haywood county; also to allow Commissioners of Haywood and Jackson county to levy special tax to build bridge.

By Mr. Newsom—A bill for the relief of Solomon Shiller.

By Mr. Patterson—A bill to prohibit sale of liquor in two miles of Mark's Creek church, in Richmond county.

By Mr. Clark—A bill to amend chapter 83, section 29, Private Laws, 1891.

The following bills passed:

To incorporate the town of Clyde, in Haywood county; to provide for working public roads of Halifax county; to establish a system for working public roads of Vance county; to allow Mitchell county to levy special tax; to establish graded schools in Monroe; to allow Haywood county to levy special tax; to authorize Madison county to levy special tax; to levy special tax in school district No. 1, Wake Forest township; to allow Greensboro to issue bonds; to allow Brunswick county to levy special tax; to provide for printing the laws of 1897; to allow Duplin county to levy special tax; to allow Nash county to levy special tax; to allow Alleghany county to levy special tax; to allow Yancey county to levy special tax; to allow Caswell county to levy special tax; to allow Halifax county to levy special tax, passed second reading. To allow Anson county to levy special tax, passed second reading. To amend the charter of the town of Durham and to issue bonds, passed second reading. For working public roads of Chatham county, passed. To empower the city of Charlotte to acquire real estate, etc., to better regulate the water supply, passed second and third reading. To enable the city of Charlotte to enforce the collection of taxes, passed second and third readings. To incorporate the Bank of Brevard, in Transylvania county, passed second and third readings. To provide for exchange of Circuit Criminal Courts and to employ stenographers, passed second and third readings.

By leave, Mr. Moye introduced a bill for relief of women and children in cotton mills.

The Senate adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

The following is the bill introduced this morning by Senator Butler, by request: A bill entitled an "Act to regulate the State printing."

Section 1. That chapter 20, acts of 1895, entitled "An act providing for the letting of the public printing to the lowest responsible bidder and for other purposes," be, and the same is, hereby repealed.

Section 2. That the Joint Committee on Printing are directed and instructed on the part of the State to make, execute and deliver a contract with Guy V. Barnes for the public printing at such rates as they think to the interest of the State and not exceeding those of contract of 1893. The said Guy V. Barnes, to whom said contract is awarded, shall give bond with approved security, payable to the State of North Carolina, in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties and undertakings, under the contract and under this chapter.

Section 3. The Secretary of State furnish to the public printer on his requisition and receipt for the same, such printing paper, as may be necessary in executing the public printing.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the public printer to have the laws, documents, journals and all State printing printed and bound with the utmost expedition, and the work shall be done in the city of Raleigh, and with Union labor.

Section 5. The public printer shall keep a stock book, showing all paper and material received from the State, what part thereof has been used, and the balance on hand. This stock book shall be open to the inspection of any State officer. Each job shall be numbered, and each bill rendered shall show the number of ems, impressions, volumes bound, and other items charged on each job.

Section 6. The public printer shall make a report to the General Assembly, showing in tabulated form, the amount of work and for what department done.

Section 7. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

HOUSE.

Monday's session of the House of Representatives was called to order at 10 o'clock, and the morning prayer was offered by Rev. J. W. Carter, D.D., pastor of the First Baptist church.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Price—Bill to prohibit the sale of liquors within two miles of Shiloh Baptist church, in Monroe county.

Mr. Price—Bill for the relief of Sarah Jane Craver.

Mr. Brower—Bill to amend chapter 78, laws of 1887.

Mr. Bower—Bill to amend chapter 298, laws of 1893.

Mr. Brower—Bill to amend sections 3632-35-37 of The Code, providing for the furnishing laws to the Railroad Commission.

Mr. Brower—Bill to allow the town of Pilot Mountain to issue liquor license.

Mr. Brower—Bill to amend chapter 98, laws of 1891.

Mr. Blackburn—Substitute bill to charter the Eastern Hospital for the colored insane, and the Western Hospital and to provide for their government.

Mr. Arledge—Bill to provide for an election on local option in Polk county.

Mr. Lusk—Bill to amend the charter of the city of Asheville.

Mr. Jones—Bill to prohibit stock from running at large in Sparta.

Mr. Crumpler—Bill to allow Sampson county to work convicts on the public roads.

Mr. White of Alamance—Bill to amend section 2, laws of 1889.

Mr. Burgess—Bill to prohibit the shipping of white shad fish out of the State.

Mr. Ward—Bill to incorporate the United Sons and Daughters of Mutual Friends.

Mr. Green—Bill to amend chapter 279, Public Laws of 1893.

Mr. Freeman—Bill to incorporate the Carolina, Chimney Rock and Tennessee Railroad Company.

Mr. Green—Bill to allow the Commissioners of Mitchell county to levy a special tax.

Mr. Green—Bill to create a new township in Mitchell county.

Mr. Lusk—Bill to authorize the tax collector of Asheville to collect arrears in taxes.

Mr. Lusk—Bill to amend section 52 of The Code, in relation to burning wood.

Mr. Lusk—Bill to amend the charter of Inanda, in Buncombe county.

Mr. Leak—Bill to amend the charter of Lilesville, in Anson county.

Mr. McKinzie—Bill to change the times of holding Superior Courts in Rowan and Yadkin counties.

Mr. Arledge—Bill to repeal section 19, chapter 116, Public Laws of 1895.

Mr. Blackburn—Bill to amend chapter 399, laws of 1891.

CALENDAR.

Bill to allow Concord to issue bonds Passed second reading.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Creech of Johnson county, introduced a resolution that the House adjourn at 12 o'clock in honor of the birthday of George Washington, and asked that it be put upon its immediate reading. Col. Sutton amended by changing the hour of adjournment to 2 o'clock. The amendment was adopted and the resolution passed.

Bill to incorporate the town of Redman, in Madison county. Passed.

Bill to authorize the city of Charlotte to issue bonds for the improvement of the water supply and sewer system. Passed second reading.

Bill to incorporate the New Hanover Society for the Prevention of Crime. Passed.

Bill to amend section 32, chapter 25, Private Laws of 1891, so as to allow the Commissioners of Robeson county to levy a special tax. Passed second reading.

Bill to regulate pensions in the Soldiers' Home, by not allowing old soldiers to draw pensions while living in the Soldiers' Home. Passed and sent to the Senate without engrossment.

Bill to amend section 3, chapter 134, laws of 1895, regulating and amending the road laws in Watauga and Ashe counties by allowing said counties to work insolvent tax payers on said roads, was put upon second reading. An amendment was adopted exempting Watauga county and re-enacting the road law of that county in vogue prior to 1895. As amended the bill passed.

Bill to amend the charter of the city of Winston. Passed third reading.

Bill to establish a stock law in a part of White Oak township, in Bladen county. Passed.

Mr. Pinnix of Yadkin county reported that the bill recently passed by the House making the appropriations, had been amended in such a way before its passage as to make it inconsistent in its wording, and, if sent to the Senate in that condition, would reflect upon the House. The Speaker appointed Mr. Pinnix, the Engrossing Clerk, the chairman of the Finance Committee, and chairman of the Committee on Insane Asylums, a committee to make any necessary corrections.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Johnson county to levy a special tax. Passed second reading.

Bill to incorporate the town of Enfield, in Halifax county. Passed second reading.

Bill to allow Monroe township, in Union county, to levy a special road tax. Passed.

Bill to prevent stock from running at large in Cross Creek township, Cumberland county. Passed.

Mr. Hancock asked permission to introduce a resolution regarding the distribution of colonial and State records; but objection was made and the resolution was not introduced.

Bill to allow Dare county to levy a special tax. Passed third reading.

The Speaker announced the following appointments as assistant Enrolling Clerks, to begin work Feb. 22: J. R. White, of Bertie; Jas. C. White, of Randolph; W. H. Quick, W. F. Young and James Blythe.

On motion of Mr. Chapin, the appointments were confirmed.

Bill for the better drainage of Carter's creek, in Davie county. Passed second reading.

Bill to incorporate the town of Dudley, in Wayne county. Passed second reading.

During the report of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, and ratification of the bills so reported, the bill providing for the distribution of colonial and State records came up. Objection was made to its ratification on the grounds that its provisions would put the State to an enormous expense in making a reprint of the records. However, the ratification was finally made with the understanding that a resolution for its correction would be introduced and adopted later.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Rutherford county to work convicts on the public roads. Passed.

Bill to allow Caldwell county to levy a special tax. Passed third reading.

Bill to allow the town of Monroe to issue bonds for improving the water works. Passed second reading.

Mr. Hancock, at this point, introduced a joint resolution, supplementary to a joint resolution, providing for the distribution of colonial and State records. The document authorized the Trustees of the State Library to exercise discretionary power in making the distribution, in as much as it was not the intention of the General Assembly to necessitate a reprint of either.

Bill to allow Guilford county to issue bonds. Passed second reading.

Bill to regulate assignments and other conveyances of like nature, was put upon second reading. It was a substitute to a bill introduced by Representative McCrary, which was tabled, and later taken from thetable and referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to draft a substitute. The bill on passage was the substitute. Its provisions are as follows:

"That all conditional sales, assignments, mortgages, deeds in trust, or confessions of judgment, executed, made or given by any debtor in favor of a creditor, either upon any account or other obligation, which are executed, made or given to secure or have the effect of securing any debt, obligation, note or bond, which gives reference to any creditor of the maker, shall be absolutely void as to pre-existing creditors. Provided that such acts or conveyances shall be valid when executed, made or given for a new present and bona fide consideration."

Mr. McKinzie moved to table the bill, but the motion was not sustained.

Mr. Blackburn addressed the House in support of the bill, declaring that the system of preferred creditors was a warrent and protection for fraud. He urged the passage of the bill.

Mr. McCrary also spoke in favor of the measure, saying that the preferred creditors were always the wealthiest ones, most able to lose; while the unpreferred creditors were the poor and less able.

Mr. Cook of Warren opposed the bill vigorously. He said it would seriously affect the poor farming elements of the State, preventing the re-issuing of notes anid mortgages and force foreclosures. He charged that the previous law, recently reported, to which the pending bill was very similar, was asked for only by a Baltimore syndicate.

Col. Lusk said that he thought the bill had the wrong title, that it should be entitled "A bill to promote honesty." He denounced the practice of making preferred creditors and declared his intention to support the bill.

Mr. Cook arose to reply to Col. Lusk: but a point of order was raised that the hour for adjournment, provided by a previously adopted resolution, had arrived. The discussion of the bill was, therefore, discontinued, and the House adjourned until 7:30 o'clock, in honor of George Washington.

EVENING SESSION.

The House re-assembled at 7:30 o'clock.

The unfinished business, the discussion of the assignment act, was indefinitely postponed.

Bills were disposed of as follows:

Bill to extend the time for completing a new road in Alleghany county. Passed.

Bill to incorporate the town of Oak Ridge. Passed second reading.

Bill to improve and open a public road in Alleghany county. Passed.

Bill to repair certain stock law fences in Robeson county. Passed second reading.

Bill to improve the public road from Roaring Gap Hotel to the Virginia line, via Sparta. Passed.

Bill to embrace McDowell county in the Criminal Court circuit. Passed.

Bill to amend and consolidate the charter of Lexington. Passed second reading.

Bill to incorporate the James Baker Lumber Company. Passed.

Bill to incorporate the town of Colletsville, in Caldwell county. Passed second and third readings.

The House adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

One Pardon Grauted—Major Bailey Resigns—New Appointments.

Governor Russell yesterday pardoned Delamar, the noted insurance swindler. Delamar was once a prominent physician in Beaufort and his trial attracted much attention. The following is the pardon, together with the Governor's reasons:

In re T. S. Delamar, convicted October term, 1895, Cartaret Superior court, of conspiracy; sentenced two years.

The pardon in this case was recommended by the Hon. T. J. Jarvis, Judge O. H. Allen, two hundred citizens of Carteret county, Representatives Duncan and Hancock, and other gentlemen; and it appearing by the certificate of Dr. Duffy, chairman of State board of charities, and Dr. Robert S. Primrose, acting superintendent of health of Craven county, that the applicant for pardon is in ill-health, slowly dying, in Craven county jail, and that further confinement would soon bring about his death, this pardon is granted.

Major Thomas C. Bailey yesterday handed in his resignation as assistant adjutant general.

Mr. Levi Packard, of Pine Bluff, has been appointed a notary public.

Mr. H. R. Ford, of Reidsville, was yesterday commissioned second lieutenant, Company G, Third regiment.

Died.

Mr. Lewis Browning died yesterday at the Soldiers' Home. He had been suffering for some time from wounds received in the war.

NEW SHOE STORE. . . .

New Shoes AT LOW PRICES.

The Largest and Best Selected Stock of Men's Ladies' and Children's FINE SHOES In the State. Every pair manufactured especially for us, and warranted to be just as represented. All Children's Shoes at a great reduction during the next ten days.

Don't Fail to Visit this Great Shoe Sale.

S. C. POOL.

SAM. B. NORRIS, Manager. 130 Fayettville Street.

THE STATE INSANE ASYLUMS

A BILL AFFECTING THEM INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE

To Repeal the Present Charters and Provide for Future Government of them—The Bill.

The committee on the insane and insane institutions introduced a bill in the House which is of general interest to the people of the State. It is a substitute for two bills previously introduced by Representatives Blackburn and Dockery and is entitled, "An act to charter the Eastern Hospital for the Colored Insane and the Western Hospital for the Insane, and provides for its government."

The full text of the bill is as follows:

Section 1. That Section 2240 of the Code be amended by striking out the following words: "That State hospitals amended by act of 1891, Chapter 15, located near Morganton, shall be and remain a corporation under that name; and the Eastern North Carolina Hospital, located near Goldsboro, shall be and remain a corporation under that name, 'The State Insane Asylum near Raleigh.'" The charter of said hospitals by whatever name and all acts amendaotry of said charters are hereby repealed.

Section 2. The State Hospital for Colored Insane, located near Goldsboro, and the Western Hospital for Insane, located near Morganton, the Central Hospital for Insane, near Raleigh be and the same are hereby created and constituted corporations with all the powers, rights, and privileges heretofore held and exercised by the North Carolina Hospital and the State Hospital and the North Carolina Insane Asylum, respectively.

Section 3. That Sections 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, and all other sections of Chapter 2, Vol. 2, of the Code, be amended by striking out the words the North Carolina Insane Asylum or the State Hospital wherever they occur in said chapter or any act amendatory thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "The Western Hospital for the Insane" and by striking out the words "The Eastern North Carolina Hospital and the North Carolina Insane Asylum" wherever they occur in said sections and in Chapter 2, Vol. 2, of the Code or any act of the General Assembly amendatory thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "The State Hospital for the Colored Insane, the Western Hospital for the Insane, and the Central Hospital for the Insane," and as thus amended said sections and Chapter 2, Vol. 2, of the Code except as hereinafter provided, are re-enacted.

Section 4. That the Eastern Hospital for the Colored Insane, the Central Hospital for the Insane and the Western Hospital for the Insane are hereby incorporated and shall be under the management of five trustees, to be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, who shall hold their offices for the term of four years from and after their appointment and the provisions of Chapter 2, Vol. 2, of the Code applicable to the directors of the North Carolina Insane Asylum not in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby made applicable to the board of trustees of the State Hospitals for the Colored Insane and the Central Hospital for the Insane and the Western Hospital for the Insane, and as modified by this act hereby re-enacted.

Section 5. That the offices of superintendent of the Eastern North Carolina Hospital and the North Carolina Insane Asylum and the North Carolina Hospital for the Insane are hereby abolished.

Section 6. That the board of trustees for each of the hospitals herein provided for shall, at their first meeting under this act, elect a principal and resident physician for each of said hospitals, whose terms of office shall be for four years, and each shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars; and in addition to the duties heretofore imposed on the superintendent of said hospitals they shall discharge such duties as the trustees may require by regulations for the government of said hospitals. That Chapter 2, Vol. 2, of the Code shall in all respects apply to the corporations hereby created, except as modified by Section VIII. of this act.

Section 7. That immediately upon the ratification of this act the secretary of state shall furnish the Governor a certified copy thereof, and immediately upon the confirmation by the Senate the secretary of state shall notify each trustee of his appointment, and the trustees for the Western Hospital shall assemble at Morganton on the ninth day of March next, and the trustees for the Central Hospital shall assemble at Raleigh on the same day, and the trustees for the Eastern Hospital shall assemble at Goldsboro on the same day and shall organize under this act by electing such officers as they may deem for the best interests of each of said hospitals.

Section 8. It is not the intention of the General Assembly that the trustees herein provided for shall be officers within the meaning of Section seven (7) of Article fourteen (14) of the constitution, and they are declared to be special trustees for the special purpose of this act.

Section 9. All laws and clauses of laws inconsistent or in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Powder Did It.

Mr. Oscar Bell, the bookkeeper at the Cotton Seed Oil mill, had what came near being a very serious accident befall his little son Carl. Carl found some loaded shells at home and thought this was his opportunity to have some fun. He extracted the wads from the shells and poured the powder into a pitcher. He then applied a match and the result can be imagined. Carl's face was badly burned and it was feared his eyes were seriously injured, but the doctor thinks that now there is no permanent injury.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

The Garden of Flowers.

Monday, February 22, to Saturday, February 27.

This big store this week will virtually be a GARDEN OF FLOWERS. Here you will see the prettiest, daintiest, sweetest and grandest assembly of flower printings ever shown in one collection—great pyramids of flowery creations from every clime—really outrivalling Nature in the grand profusion of their effulgent radiance.

THE GARDEN OF FLOWERS.

Pansies, Petunias, Poppies, Larkspurs, Mignonettes, Asters, Marigolds, Phlox, Morning Glories, Gladiolus, Carnations, Byzanthimes, Pinks, Chrysanthemums. ON Frere's Koechlins Printed Organdies Africanne. Embroidered Lace. Organdies. Dentelle Mousseline. Tissus Brodee. Organdies Alexe. Madras, Cheviots.

Verbenas, Zinias, Fuschias, Cosmos, Roses, Arbutus, Gloxinias, Clematis, Sweet Peas, Begonias, Apple Blossoms, Dahlias, Arbutilons, Nasturtiums. ON Silk and Linen Gauzes. Honiton Lace Organdies. Pompadour Lace Lawns. Tissue Mozambique. Mechlin Lace Mulls. Chatillian Stripes. Scotch Lappets. Mimosa Cords.

The invitation to the GARDEN OF FLOWERS is general—everybody is invited to this immense exhibit of beautiful flower printings.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

Coal —AND— Wood

B. W. BAKER

Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

Best Wood and Coal in the Market.

Lowest prices.

Prompt delivery.

Telephone 140.

DO YOU WISH PEOPLE TO

FORM A GOOD IMPRESSION

Of your business methods? The correct way to do this is to have the NEATEST and MOST TASTY STATIONERY that can be secured.

The Tribune Company IN ITS Job Department

Is prepared with the latest appliances and most skilled workmen to execute with promptness all orders for Printing entrusted to them.

Book Work, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Statements, Bill Heads, Cards, Envelopes; in fact, anything which any other first-class establishment can turn out, you can get from us.

Our prices will be O. K.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

UP-TO-DATE PRINTERS.

THE CLOSING SERVICES

Of the State Y. M. C. A. Convention Last Night.

A VERY ENJOYABLE CONVENTION.

MR PULLEN, OF RALEIGH, READ A PAPER YESTERDAY.

Winston-Salem's Latch-String Hung Upon the Outside, and the Delegates Were Royally Entertained—Twin City News Notes.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Feb. 22.—The Young Men's Christian Association convention, which last night passed into history, was one of the most earnest and devout body of men that ever gathered within the gates of the Twin City, in fact, within the borders of our State. The latch strings of our city hung on the outside, and right graciously did our visitors accept the invitation to enter. "They came, they saw, they conquered," and we were theirs. This great meeting of young men, of old men, of middle aged men, men in all the walks of life, means something, means that they meet for a great and noble purpose, namely, to save the young men of the State, to perpetuate those principles of Christianity so beautifully set forth by the great Jehovah, and nobly did this body of consecrated men perform their duties and renew their pledges to further the cause they so well presented. On Sunday the day was spent in worship, first a praise service at the Association rooms. The preaching hour having arrived, they divided into groups and wended their way to the different churches of the city. In the afternoon meetings were held for men, for women, and for boys at the same hour at different churches. In the evening they attended services at the various places designated, in many instances the services being conducted by visiting brethren. This morning at 9:30 o'clock a praise service was held at Centenary M. E. church, followed by the work of the day. First topic, "A Christian College Student's Obligation," was discussed by I. W. Johnson, of Elon college; C. H. Johnson, of University of North Carolina; J. F. Henry, of Trinity college; Joseph Blair, of Guilford college, and F. C. Barth of Davidson college.

The topic of the next address was "Recent Advances in the World Wide College Field," by H. W. George, college secretary international committee.

A paper was then read on the subject "What Association Membership Involves," by T. C. Diggs, of Wilmington.

An address followed on "Personal Consecration" by John T. Pullen, of Raleigh.

This afternoon was very profitably spent. Praise and song services were followed by an interesting discussion on "Bible Study" by the members of the convention.

The topic "Work in Small Towns," by H. P. Anderson, secretary international committee, was followed by an address on "Association Influences," by Rev. Howard Rondthaler, of Salem.

"Section Conferences" was then taken up. "For Delegates From Colleges," led by H. W. George, and "For Delegates From Cities and Towns," led by H. P. Anderson.

The evening exercises were largely attended, as this was the farewell service. After a song service, an address was delivered by Rev. J. H. Weaver, of Greensboro, followed by several short talks by members of the convention, after which the delegates formed in the aisles and grasped hands, which extended around the church. While they were thus arranged they sang that beautiful hymn, "Blest Be the Tie that Binds," which was indeed affecting, for perchance many knew never again would this gathered band meet together until that great day before the throne of God. Thus the twenty-first annual convention adjourned sine die.

James Crumpler, aged 57, a well known house painter, died Saturday night at his home here. He leaves three children and a wife. The funeral was conducted from his late residence today.

Col. Dula, who was acting solicitor for M. L. Mott during the recent court, returned to his home at Middlesboro Saturday.

Mr. Arthur Spruill and John F. Reynolds, of the enrolling department, came up Saturday night and spent Sunday, returning to the capital this morning.

Today, Washington's birthday, the banks and postoffice and the city schools observed the holiday.

The amount of manufactured tobacco shipped last week, ending Feb. 21, was 314,783½ pounds, the stamp sales aggregating $18,887.01.

Judge Starbuck returned home from Rowan court Saturday, also Solicitor J. Q. Holton passed through.

State Chairman A. E. Holton left for the capital yesterday.

The criminal docket of the regular term here was completed last week. Totay they began on the civil cases. His Honor Judge Green, who has been indisposed for a day or two, is better and able to preside.

New Cure for Grippe.

A well-known physician of one of the prominent cities of North Carolina has been making extended studies and experiments upon the subject of our wide-spread contagion, fa grippe He is not fully prepared to publish his discoveries, but did the writer the honor to explain his views and go over his experiments in his presence.

He is very fond of rabbit pot-pie, and his table is well supplied with this variety of game during the season. This was the case during our late epidemic, and he observed that those who partook freely of this form of food escaped wholly or partially the contagion

His minute knowledge of infection led him to believe that if the flesh cooked contained a substance antidotal to grip, the fresh blood should be distinctly curative and be a valuable remedy in fully developed cases.

He was suffering from this disease at the time. Had pain in back and limbs, and indeed, the thermometer showed a temperature of 102. He also had a severe cough. In spite of this, he armed himself with a hypodermic syringe which had been carefully sterilized, and taking his rifle set forth in quest of game to prove or disprove his theory. Luck favored him, as he had only gone a short distance when a rabbit was shot, and the experiment was commenced. Carefully cutting down upon the carotid artery of the still quivering animal, he introduced the needle of his syringe into this vessel and filled the same, this was introduced into his left fore-arm, and the syringe refilled, this time to be inserted into the fleshy part of the Doctor's thigh. The effect, which I am sorry not to be able to describe in the Doctor's own words, was almost instantaneous. A decided flush came over his face—his hands, which had been cold, became warm and perspiration started upon his trunk and extremities. This decided change in symptoms alarmed the good doctor somewhat and he immediately returned home and was put to bed. At this time he complained of slight nausea and dizziness. Upon taking his temperature it was found to be only 1-5 over 100, the pain in his back and limbs having disappeared. The following day the temperature returned to normal, and no signs of the grip remained.

These experiments were reproduced upon a few of the Doctor's friends with a smaller amount of blood. The results were successful in most of the cases. This was especially true when taken during the early stages.

The problem upon which the Doctor is now working, is to discover the active principle, if such there be, or to preserve the blood in some manner so as to enable him to apply it in his practice.

A laboratory which he has fitted up on the top floor of his house is half filled with rabbit skins and his table is crowded with flasks of serum which he has extracted.

We are anxiously awaiting the result of these experiments which we are told will be published soon in one of the leading medical journals of this section.

Wanted: Backbone.

New York Witness:

It was blowing hard and I had expressed fears for the safety of a building in course of construction, when the builder remarked: "I wish I had the chimney fixed; it might blow all it wanted to then; then chimney is the backbone of the house."

And this week I want to say a word to you in praise of moral backbone, for lack of which many boys and men have made shipwreck of their lives.

Speaking of the moral fibre of the soul a great writer and poet, Ralph Waldo Emerson, says: "Don't be a mush of concession." I think that is well put.

Probably many of us know persons who, to every argument, to every appeal to their judgment and intelligence, to unjust infringements of their rights and inclinations, say, with lazy complaisance, "Do as you please; I don't care," or some other such inane and often insincere expression. And the trouble is that these persons too frequently hug the delusion that by so saying and acting, they are practicing meekness, patience, humility, charity, unselfishness, generosity and other fine qualities of mind and soul.

Generally that's a big mistake. A person of this type instead of being the embodiment of Christian virtues, is nothing more than what the New England sage calls, "A mush of concession.

Such people are like apples, which have passed into the over-ripe stage. The fruit may still retain its handsome form and color, but the delicious sugars have passed into fermentation, the fine flavor is gone, the pleasant acid that gave tone and wholesomeness has become a poison, the once firm, white meat has softened and yielded, and the apple so round and rosy, has become, in its relation to all apple virtues, "a mush of concession." Who cares for that apple? Who wants it?

Young people, pray don't confound indolence and indifference with patience—that noble virtue of the soul that bravely bears what of necessity it must endure.

Don't call the weakness that shrinks from facing and accepting responsibilities humility. It isn't.

Self-abasement is not self-effacement. Neither is the spirit that yields right to wrong for the sake of peace or to avoid a fight, charity or generosity.

Virtue is not a poor, weak, unresisting, grovelling thing. Virtue has strength; it stands for what it knows to be true and right. It has backbone.

There are, to be sure, times when you will do well to give up your own way, to put aside your own pleasure, to sacrifice your own profit. Such times will come again and again in your life. But that is another story.

Where a principle of right is concerned it can never be right to weakly give way.

For instance, it can never be right to be talked into lyin, or stealing, or backbiting, or listening to or repeating a slander, or profanity, or meanness. These are wrong. Stamped by God Almighty with the word sin. And nothing in all the world can make them right.

"Be sure you're right; then go ahead," said a graet general. He didn't say "then go around the corner and get out of harm's way, for fear you might get hurt."

And I want you to feel sure that you are right in the matter of your estimate of drink, and then to have grit and backbone on the subject.

Whoever tempts you to drink is your enemy. Remember that—your deadly foe. I don't think he can do anything worse to you.

Resist him. Resist him steadfastly with all your moral backbone bristling for a fight. Resist him aggressively, manfully, not half-heartedly as though you didn't know whether to drink or not. That wasn't the spirit in which David went out to meet Goliath.

David meant to kill Goliath. Go you out, in the strength of your God, meaning to kill every temptation to drink that comes in your way.

And, in His strength, kill it you will.

WM. A. MARTIN.

Reform in Dinner Giving.

"A dinner engagement, no matter whether the dinner be large or small, formal or informal, is the most exacting of social obligations," writes Mrs. S. T. Rorer in the February Ladies' Home Journal. "Indeed, I always felt a double sense of obligation when invited to a small dinner. In selecting the guests for a small dinner choose those who are congenial. If among your friends you number physicians, lawyers or politicians, do not invite one of each class, simply because their professions are the same, but select congenial spirits. Then small dinners, well arranged, are much more enjoyable than one large conventional dinner served to sixty ill-selected people. The food is better, service better and digestion better, and even when trained help cannot be employed the hostess may enjoy the occasion as well as the guests. The art of dining, remember, is quite apart from the art of giving dinners.

"A reform in dinner-giving is being instigated. Simple dinners are now the elegant dinners.' The man who has studied the art of living lives frugally. A hostess must never forget that during the short time her guests are under her roof she is responsible for their happiness and comfort. A huge dinner of twelve courses of badly blended food is not conducive to either Savarin said, 'The dinner table is a place where men are never bored for the first hour;' the insinuation that a second would prove a bore is rather prominent. If people in the ordinary walks of life are to make such entertainments a success they must never try new or elaborate dishes, or even new ways of serving; they should simply add an extra plate or two to the usual number and invite their friends."

GAIL & AX'S

SCOTCH SNUFFS.

Blue Ribbon Sweet

SCOTCH SNUFF.

UNEQUALLED IN PURITY, STRENGTH AND FLAVOR.

GOLD PLATED JEWELRY

AND BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES ARE GIVEN AWAY FREE FOR THE TICKETS IN EACH PACKAGE.

A New Ancient Animal.

The fossil remains of an apparently new species of the ancient reptile named by geologists the "mosasaur," have just been discovered in the chalk-beds of northern France. These reptiles, which became extinct ages ago, were of enormous size, some being seventy or more feet in length. They had comparatively slender bodies, like a snake, paddles like a whale, and some of the characteristic features of a lizard. They were especially abundant in America, and their remains have been found in New Jersey and in the States bordering the Gulf of Mexico, as well as west of the Mississippi river—Youth's Companion.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

Articles of Agreement, Certificate of Clerk and Letters Patent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of engaging in the business hereinafter set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina, entitled "Corporations and Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof," that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be the Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business proposed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, North Carolina, and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the dates of these articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said corporation are as follows, viz.: C. M. Kenyon, C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B. Hill and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be $20,000 divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of $10.00 each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time, to an amount not exceeding $50,000, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal and mixed property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary and useful for that purpose as the board of directors shall determine, and subscription for stock in said corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the board of directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The corporation subscribers of stock and stockholders of said corporation shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said corporation.

IX. The time and place of the first meeting of the corporators and subscribers for stock in said corporation for purpose of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals, this the sixth day of January, 1897.

C. M. KENYON,
F. M. MESSLER,
J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness:
WILLIAM O. O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

I, D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, do hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement and plan of incorporation was this day proven before me, and the due execution thereof by C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, the subscribers thereto, is proven by the oath of William O. O'Neill, the subscribing witness thereto. Therefore, let the same be recorded according to law.

Witness my hand and official seal this the 16th day of January, 1897.

D. H. YOUNG,
Clerk Superior Court.

No. 443.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To all to whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Know ye, That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, that the following named persons, C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, heretofore on the 6th day of January, 1897, signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office, as prescribed in chapter 318 of Acts of 1893.

Now, Therefore, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 318 of said Acts of 1893, I do hereby declare the persons signing said Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company for the period of thirty years from and after the 19th day of January, 1897, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness, my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at office in the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January, in the 121st year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

Don't grunt with stomach-ache. Get relief quick by using

Simpson's Liver Pills for all stomach ills.

You will save money and your health, which is beyond price, by using the pills regularly.

Simpson's Pharmacy,

Pullen Building.

The Mail and Express.

The Leading Evening Newspaper.

Stands without a rival in evening journalism.

Published Daily and Contains

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WORLD, the closing quotations of the Stock, Produce, Consolidated and other exchanges, and the most exhaustive Financial, Railway and Commercial reports printed in any daily newspaper.

IN POLITICS it is Republican; advocates protection to American industries, a sound currency and all measures which tend toward the industrial and commercial development of the nation.

AS A FAMILY NEWSPAPER it is peerless; its columns are clean and free from the sensationalism which so many of the best families find objectionable in a newspaper which enters the home circle.

THE WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT is not equalled by any other newspaper. It contains daily the news of special interest to women, and interesting articles by distinguished writers.

TERMS: To Mail Subscribers, postage paid, Daily Edition, 10 to 16 pages.

One year, $7.00 Three mos., $1.75
Six mos., 3.50 One month, .60
Saturday edition, 20 to 32 pages, containing many special features, one year, 1.50
Send for sample copy.

PUBLICATION OFFICE
203 Broadway, New York.

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The Tar-Heel Knight,

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Reaches 4,000 Knights and their families.

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THE RALEIGH TRIBUNE

—THE ONLY—

Republican DAILY Newspaper in ::::

NORTH CAROLINA

Incorporated With a Capital Stock of $20,000

Has Complete Telegraphic Service

Furnished by the Southern Associated Press

THE TRIBUNE is a 48-column Newspaper, and will be a complete METROPOLITAN JOURNAL. Besides its regular Telegraphic Associated Press Dispatches it will be served with special correspondence from Washington by one of the most

TALENTED NEWSPAPER MEN

In America, and will receive Specials from New York and other prominent cities as well as from the leading cities of North Carolina and the South.

It is the purpose of the promoters and management to make

.. THE ..

TRIBUNE

A First-Class Newspaper, Occupying the Entire Field of Newspaperdom of the Country.

The Undertaking is upon a Large Scale, and will be worthy of the support of every Republican in the State, and it is confidently believed that the party spirit in the Old North State is ripe for the enterprise. The office will be equipped with all the modern machinery and latest styles of type, including

THE MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE MACHINES,

With a capacity of 40,000 M's in nine hours, or about fifteen columns the length of THE TRIBUNE.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS SO WELL AS SUCCESS.

and the success of the THE TRIBUNE is assured.

IT IS HERE TO STAY!

IT WILL BE REPUBLICAN, AND WILL HEW CLOSE TO THE LINE.

RALEIGH COTTON MARKET.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 20.

Strict good middling ---------- 6¾
Good middling ---------- 6½
Strict middling ---------- 6⅜
Middling ---------- 6¼
Receipts on market yesterday 27 bales;

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, Feb. 22.—12:30 p. m.—Cotton—Dull, unchanged. American middling 3 29-32d; sales, 10,000; American, 1ing 3 29-32d; speculation and export, 500. Receipts, 24,000; American, 24,900. Futures opened quiet; demand poor. American middling l. m. c.: March, March-April, April-May, June-July, 3,55. Futures 3,54 3,55; Tenders at today's clearings, 300 bales; new dockets.

4 p. m.—Cotton—February, February-March, March-April, April-May, 3.54@3.55; May-June, 3.55b.; June-July, July-August, 3.54@3.54b.; August-September, September-October, 3.47s.; October-November, 3.43s.; November-December, 3.42s. Futures closed dull.

Cattle Market.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., Feb. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; market steady; common to extra steers, $3.50@3.53; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.25; cows and bulls, $1.80@3.75; Texans, $2.25@4.30. Hogs—Receipts, 42,000; market weak early, recovered later. Heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.30@3.55; common to choice mixed, $3.40@3.55; choice assorted, $3.50@3.60; light, $3.45@3.65; pigs, $3.50@3.65. Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; market weak and 10c lower; inferior to choice, $2.50@4.25; lambs, $3.50@5.15.

The Spirit of the Cuban Patriots.

The advices received at Washington ten days ago as to Cuba's determination to reject the hollow reforms vamped up at Madrid, have been amply confirmed since then. The President of the Cuban republic, the General-in-Chief of the revolutionary army, and the armed bodies in the field have been heard from, and they all speak as with one voice.

Perhaps the most important feature of the recent news from Cuba, is that which enables one to judge of the spirit of the men in the field, the rank and file of the revolutionary army. It would be impossible for any Cuban leader to "call off" the revolution. In ordinary wars the commander of an army, or rather, it may be said, the ruler of a country, has the power to give orders for the stoppage of hostilities. Neither the President of the Cuban republic nor the General of its armies possesses any such honor. If one were to suppose that either of them would try to exercise it, most certainly he could not be successful. The peculiarity of the Cuban war is that it is a war of the Cuban people. The Cuban army and people are one. Every insurgent in the ranks is a believer in the cause for which he fights. All of the insurgents know for what it is that they are fighting. Unlike the muzzled troops of a conscripted European army, who fight when they are bidden, or lay down their arms when ordered to surrender, are the soldiers of Cuba, who enlisted to wage the war of liberation till it shall be successful. It is only in so far as their leaders entertain the same purpose that they could be induced to follow them.

This is the most interesting feature of the revolution. It is not a war in which the men were ordered to take part. It is not a war for the termination of which any man can issue orders. It was Cuba that raised the standard of revolt against Spain two years ago. Cuba will have to be crushed, or to gain independence, before that revolt can be brought to an end.

The more recent advices received from Cuba agree with those that have come from there ever since the war began. They are to the effect that the Cuban revolutionary troops, the rank and file of the army, are as full of determination as they have been at any other time. They know that success depends upon their own resoluteness and persistency. They believe in their leaders and are faithful to them; but if all the men who now lead them were to fall in the field the war would yet be waged as it has been.

In this unconquerable spirit of Cuba, lies the hope of the revolution. It is a spirit which has no place in Weyler's army of obfuscated conscripts. It is the sublime spirit of liberty.

The more recent advices from Cuba make it manifest that the revolutionary patriots clearly understand Spain's designs toward their country, and are convinced that there is treachery in them. Were they to listen to Spain, accept her debasing terms, and lay down their arms, there would be neither mercy nor reform for Cuba. It is unfortunate for Spain that she has so often been accused of violating agreements of honor. Mexico, Peru, and other countries which once were her colonies had so many experiences of her bad faith that even when they were under her power they gave no heed to any promise which she made to them. Cuba has had like experiences in past times, the most painful of which followed the termination of the last war for independence, when Spain flung aside every obligation which she had incurred. It is foolishness to say that the United States stand ready to guarantee Spanish good faith at this time. Spain has already refused Mr. Cleveland's offer, and, were the American Government to undertake the execution of any pledge made by Spain to Cuba, it would surely have to resort to force, and thus the two countries would be-come involved in war.

Since the promulgation of Senor Canovas's scheme of reform the administration has had nothing to say about it. There have been rumors that it has received the approval of the President and the Secretary of State; but the truth of these rumors may be doubted. Mr. Cleveland seems to have desired that Cuba should have a larger measure of "autonomy" than was provided for in the scheme; but Canovas knew that there would be danger of civil war in Spain in case it should seem that he had succumbed to American dictation. Mr. Cleveland has never attempted to bring any pressure to bear upon Spain. Since the November election he has sought to hold off till the end of his term of office, and to leave the Cuban question for his more competent successor. Besides, it is certain that he is as he always has been, opposed to the independence of Cuba, and he discovered months ago that the American people would not permit him to carry his opposition to free Cuba any further than he carried it in the second half of last year.

Thus the case stands, so far as the Spanish Ministry and the Cleveland Administration are concerned. Both parties are, so to speak, "stuck." Cuba pays but little attention to either of them. She carries on the war as ever, undismayed by the threats of Canovas, undeceived by the jugglery of Cleveland, which was botched from the beginning.

Sounding Lord Salisbury.

New York Sun.

It appears that Mr. Bayard, having been instructed to get the views of the British Prime Minister upon the Senate's amendments to the arbitration treaty, reports that the Premier does not like the exclusion of King Oscar as umpire nor the elimination of questions involving national and domestic policy. Lord Salisbury wisely declines to say, "until he understands them better," how the British Government will regard the treaty as a whole, with the amendments.

It is not wholly certain what purpose these inquiries are to serve. That they can influence the Senate's action on the amendments seems preposterous to suppose. Mr. Olney has already made a treaty acceptable to Lord Salisbury, and now the Senate's duty is to make one acceptable to the American people. If England does not like the amendments, that is her affair. A reasonable supposition is that Lord Salisbury does not find them to be in England's interests; and that is a good indication of their being in our interest. At all events, there is not the ghost of a chance that this treaty will be ratified without amendments.

Mr. Olney's object in these inquiries is perhaps to have the treaty ratified in a form that will substantially connect it with his administration of the Department of State. But an intimation that Lord Salisbury would not ratify it with such amendments would almost certainly cause the Senate to drop it until after March 4th, if not longer. It seems to have been an undertaking of some doubt, therefore, to sound Lord Salisbury on the subject.

But Secretary Olney is a man who never shrinks from ascertaining the exact facts, whether palatable to him or not. And it now appears that Lord Salisbury is too wary to say whether or not he will accept an amended treaty. It looks to us very much as if he would accept whatever he can get; and meanwhile there is no question as to the Senate's duty. It must adopt these amendments, which were inspired by the study of American interests, and are intended to prevent the treaty from being a source of deep distrust and danger.

A Professor's Views on an Important Question Affecting Colored Teachers.

Editor of Tribune:

In your issue of yesterday, you copy what purports to be an editorial from the Greensboro Record, calling upon the General Assembly to establish the proposed new normal school for the training of colored teachers in connection with the colored A. and M. College. It is gratifying to the colored people of the State, who know that one of their greatest needs at this time is better teachers; to have some assurance that the General Assembly will provide additional means for preparing such teachers. There could be nothing more encouraging to them than the prospect of the establishment of a first-class normal training school for their benefit, and for the purpose of revivifying and advancing the cause of education among the negroes of the State.

But, Mr. Editor, I think I represent a great many of them—the majority of them—when I say that this new institution should be established on its own merits and made responsible for its own success or failure. I am sure the colored people of the State do not wish it established in conjunction with any other institution, and certainly not in connection with an institution whose object and work are widely different, and whose faculties should represent a vastly different preparation. And, besides, Mr. Editor, it does not appear that it would be in accordance with sound public policy. It is in my opinion, unsupportable, that there would be any economy in such an arrangement. Certainly, when looked at from the standpoint of results, this can not be urged. We want results from this school that we can put our hand on and that will strengthen and professionalize the teaching force of the State.

What the State has at Greensboro, in the A. and M. College, it will have, and the establishment of the new normal school on its own merits in such other town of the State, will soon give the State a property and a foundation that it will be no less proud of than of the A. and M. College.

It seems to me that the proposition advanced in The Record is just about as defensible as would be a proposition to consolidate the white A. and M. College, and the Greensboro Female Normal College, and the University Department of Pedagogics.

It cannot be made to appear, as The Record would intimate, that such an arrangement would meet Dr. Curry's idea of a real normal school. On the contrary, we are quite sure it would not.

We hope that the Educational Committee and the gentlemen of the General Assembly have become convinced that the normal training school for colored teachers is a pressing necessity, but we hope, also, that every claim of justice and true educational principle will lead them to establish this school on such a basis that normal training will be magnified, with the understanding, of course, that this normal training will be supported by such other training in literature and art as will give teachers the very best fitness. Every loyal negro in the State wants to see the A. and M. College succeed. The training, it is designed to give, is highly important, and should be duly appreciated, but from this new school, we want teachers, and not necessarily mechanics and agriculturists.

The field of the new school will be broad enough without intruding upon that of the A. and M. College, and our good Greensboro Daily need have no fears that the colored teachers of the State will not appreciate this new school and allow it to become lonely.

Respectfully,

S. G. ATKINS.

The City of Constantiue.

From the New York Press.

"On the eve of the final assault he rode round the positions occupied by his troops to cheer them by his presence; and then, having partaken of the Eucharist in St. Sophia's after the Latin form and having solemnly asked pardon of the members of his household for any offenses, he proceeded to occupy his station at the great breach. There, on the following morning, after a desperate resistance, he fell fighting amidst a heap of slain, and the young Sultan passed his lifeless body as he rode into the captured city."

So fell Constantine, last of the Greek emperors. Is there a chance remote somewhere in the slow trend of racial things for a renewal of the line? May some Turkish ruler—not this terror-stricken blackguard who cowers among his women, but his successor, say—die at the great breach of Constantinople and a young Greek king, one of the strong sons of the old Danish king, pass his body there as he rides into the captured city? Who knows? The Greek thread in Levantine history grows faint often. It is never lost. Oppression wears it to an invisible strand at times. Yet it cannot be broken. There have been two Greek empires—the Macedonian, the Byzantine. The fall of these was 1,700 years apart. Alexander died at Babylon 323 B. C. Constantine fell at Constantinople 1453 A. D. There have been only 450 years since. Give the Greek time. And note that there lies only one province between the borders of his latter-day kingdom and the seat of his medieval empire. That is the province of Macedonia, cradle of his dawn. It is rotten ripe for revolt against the Turk. When the National League sends word to King George that if he quails before Europe it will appeal to the Pan-Hellenic spirit across the Macedonian border, in the Turkish capital and through the Balkan states, we shall be misled if we think that in the minds of its leaders the little island of Crete holds all the space.

How does the modern political situation fit the theory of a revival of the ancient and the more ancient—the historic and the almost archeological—period of Greek domination. Ask the editors of the St. Petersburg and Berlin newspapers that rave against the intrigues of England. Read the history of Russia, which has been ever quick to the rescue and emancipation of the Slav races, but ever slow to the aid of this far finer, this unamalgable race, which would never blend with the coarser Slav. Read it back to a thousand years ago, when, long before the coming of the Turk, Greeks looked and laughed from the impregnable fortifications of the Byzantine capital at the uncouth Russ barbarians who, coming out of the Black Sea in their boats, raged futilely against this rampart of the civilization of the time. The race is the one to which of right belongs Russia's most coveted possession. The race is the one which, planted again behind the walls whereunder Constantine fell, would guard Europe from the rule of the Cossack as so long it guarded it from the raids of the Turk.

It is not the possession of Crete that the inspired press is worried about. It is not the prospect of a general war. It is the growth of a new power on the ruins of Turkish empire. It is such a power as may, in not so many years, contest with the aid of Western allies the mastery of the Levant. That mastery Russia has been seeking and gaining, inch by inch, since the days of Peter the Great. It is such a power that the dearest interests of England would lead her to foster. For forty years she sustained the Turk as a barrier to Russian advance upon the Mediterranean. When she drops him and the Greek immediately begins to hunger and thirst for his old place among the nations—the place at the Dardanelles is his old place—can we wonder that the Russian papers and their German echoes grow disturbed about "the peace of Europe" and the "enfant terrible"? This last is, of course, a sobriquet for British diplomacy.

That which Russia undoubtedly fears in Grecian aggrandizement is a new candidate—backed by the power of England, Italy and possibly Austria, by the sympathy of the whole civilized world and by the justice of history—for the most valuable of the Sick Man's belongings. She is right to fear it. If Greece emerges from her present trials, raised, if not materially, then spiritually, by the admiring acclaim of the nations, to something of her ancient stature, hers by all considerations, racial, geographical, logical, historical, poetic, is the right to the lordship of the ancient city of Constantine. It is soon to be vacated by the successor of that "young Sultan" who rode up the great breach and passed Constantine's body among the dead.

The Tale of a Florida Claim.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands proposes to inaugurate an inquiry into the circumstances attending the grant of a patent by the Interior Department for 23,000 acres of land in Florida to the "Perrine heirs." The committee, it is needless to say, should approach this task with an eye single to all the rights involved, and without bias in favor of the leading claimant of the present generation because he happens to be the husband of the mother of the President's wife—Mr. Cleveland's father-in-law once removed, as it were.

Of the impropriety of recognizing a sixty-year-old claim of this family character on the eve of the Cleveland administration's exit there can be no doubt. A proper appreciation of the fitness of things would certainly have dictated the handing over of this claim to department officials not created by Grover Cleveland. The fact that it is proposed to jam through this award at the eleventh hour, and by the act of a Secretary of the Interior who has been in office scarcely long enough to have examined thoroughly all the details and history of the case, is in itself suspicious. But what, in our view, is of greater weight is that no administration, during more than half a century, has been willing to recognize the claim.

The point at issue is briefly this: The patent was granted originally by Congress in 1838 to Dr. Henry Perrine, a botanist of this city. The land lay in the Seminole country, and these Indians, still smarting under the thrashing administered by Andrew Jackson and the United States Army for their raids into our territory from Florida while the latter was yet a Spanish possession, rendered settlement well-nigh impossible. Dr. Perrine's plan was to rescue his thirty-six square miles of arid land and use a large part of it for the growth of tropical plants and fruits. The scheme was a gigantic one, and the fact that the grant was contingent upon every section of it being peopled within eight years by immigration furnished proof that the only object of Congress was to develop an infant territory. If this was not done within the stipulated time, the integrity of the grant was to lapse, because all reason for it would cease. The contract was not fulfilled.

Dr. Perrine was killed by the Indians before the expiration of the time named, and although his descendants thereafter sought an extension of time, the Indians continued to render settlement impossible. Since 1852 the heirs have persistently, but until now unsuccessfully, pushed their claim for a patent based on the original contingent grant. The main question on the side of the claimants would seem to be, how far, if at all, did the irresistible hostility of the Indians tend to prejudice the rights of the Perrines, and how far could the original heirs be held responsible for the non-fulfillment of the contract made with Congress.

On the part of the government it may be said that the United States cannot be held to an unfulfilled contract upon which the party of the second part must have entered with a full knowledge of the obstacles and barriers to be overcome. The Congress was not responsible for the presence and activity of the Indians, and plainly aimed, in the time stipulation, to provide for the reversion of the grant in case of failure from any cause.

A third and more important point is that this land, or most of it, now alleged to be valuable and occupied in good faith by settlers who have been undisturbed for years, should not be grabbed by the President's or any other family to the prejudice of those who developed it. The gentlemen who have now issued a patent to the Perrine heirs are acting under the power conferred upon them by the Revised Statutes and under the hypnotism exercised by the power which appointed them. At the same time, if we mistake not, it is within the power of Congress to pass finally upon a grant dependent upon its own action, and upon a contract to which it was a party.

The right of the Senate to interfere is more clear to us than the hazy Perrine claim itself, and no false consideration for the feelings of Mr. Cleveland should interpose to drive out legitimate settlers, unless the inquiry proves conclusively the rights of the Perrines.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

8:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greenboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

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THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.

W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2,

To take effect Wednesday, November 27th.

†1	*3	STATIONS	*4	‡2
A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
7.20	3.20	Goldsboro	11.25	8.00
7.53	3.40	Best s	11 03	7.20
8.16	3 49	LaGrange	10.52	6 50
8.36	4.00	Falling Creek	10.42	6 20
9.24	4.12	Kinston	10.32	6.00
9.38	4 21	Caswell	10 20	5.18
10 15	4.30	Dover	10.12	5.00
10.40	4.42	Core Creek	10 00	4.00
11.15	4 54	Tuscarora	9.50	3.38
11.31	5.00	Clark's	9.42	3.20
1.30	5.25	Newbern	9.30	2.50
2.12	5.50	Riverdale	8.53	10.10
2.20	5.53	Croatan	8.49	10.00
2.43	6.05	Havelock	8.40	9.40
3 12	6.18	Newport	8.26	9.06
3.25	6.24	Wildwood	8 19	8.47
3.31	6.29	Atlantic	8.15	8.38
3.51	6 42	Morehead City	8.07	8.20
		Atlantic Hotel		
4.01	9 50	M. City Depot	7.45	7.50
P. M.	P. M.		A. M	A. M.

*Passenger—Daily except Sunday.
†Mixed Freight and Passenger—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
‡Mixed Freight and Passenger—Monday Wednesday and Friday.

S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

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TWO EYES.

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TWO EYES. | TWO EYES. | TWO EYES.

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 20, 1896.

North Bound.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	7:50 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:00 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
Lv. Fayetteville Junction	11:27 a m
Lv. Sandford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:25 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:56 p m

South Bound.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
Lv. Sandford	2:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	4:12 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	4:18 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:35 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:45 p m

North Bound.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:30 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:40 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:50 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:18 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	11:01 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:19 a m

South Bound.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:28 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:49 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:36 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:09 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:17 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:25 p m

North Bound.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Lv. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and east; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

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Schedulei n Effect Novemger 1st, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

1:26 a. m. Daily.

"Atlanta Special., Pulman Vestiblue for Henderson, Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points notth. Buffet drawing-room sleepers and Pulman coaches Atlanta to Washington parlor cars Washington to New York Pullman sleeping car Monroe to Portsmouth. Arrives at Washington 10:45 a. m., Baltimore 12 noon, Philadelphia 2:20 p. m., New York 4:53 p. m. Also for Portsmouth, Norfolk, Old Point and local stations Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

11:31 a. m. Daily.

For Henderson, Weldon, Suffolk, Portsmouth, Norfolk and intermediate stations, connects at Portsmouth with Bay Line for Old Point and Baltimore; with Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company for Washington; with N. Y. P. & N. Railroad for Philadelphia and points north; also at Weldon with Atlantic Coast Line for Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and with Scotland Neck Branch for Greenville, Washington and Portsmouth.

Pullman sleeping car Atlanta to Portsmouth.

6:00 a. m. Daily.

"Atlanta Special., Pullman Vestibule for Southern Pines, Hamlet, Wilmington, Monroe, Charlotte, Lincolnton, Shelby, Chester, Clinton, Grenwood, Abbeville, Athens, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbia, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and all points south and southwest; through Pullman Buffet sleepers and day coaches Washington and Atlanta, connecting directly at Union Depot, Atlanta, with diverging lines; also Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Monroe.

3:40 p. m. Daily.

For Wilmington, Charlotte, Chester, Greenwood, Athens, Atlanta and all Union station, Atlanta, with diverging lines. Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Atlanta.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

3:40 p. m. Daily.

From Norfolk, Portsmouth and points north via Bay Line and N. Y. P. & N. Railroad, Petersburg, Richmond and Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston; also from Greenville, Plymouth, Washington, N. C., and Eastern Carolina points via Weldon.

1:21 a. m. Daily.

"Atlanta Special,, Pullman Vestibule from Atlanta and points south, Athens, Abbeville, Greenwood and Chester.

11:26 a. m. Daily.

From Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and Intermediate stations.

5:55 a. m. Daily.

"Atlanta Special,, from Norfolk, Portsmouth, Henderson, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the east.

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RALEIGH

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1897.

Personal.

Col. B. Cameron is in the city.

Mrs. C. B. Root is visiting in Durham.

Ex-State Senator Hoover is in town

Senator McCarthy has returned to the city.

Mr. J. E. Buxton, of Winston, is in the city.

Mr. J. S. Manning, of Durham, is in town.

Mr. C. Mebane' of Greensboro, is in town.

Mr. Fred A. Green, of Durham, is in town.

Mr. J. C. Black, of Carthage, is in town.

Maj. Guthrie spent yesterday in Raleigh.

Mr. D. J. F. Miller, of Goldsboro, is in Raleigh.

Dr. H. B. Furgerson, of Halifax, i in the city.

Mr. R. J. Marks, of Greensboro, is in the city.

Mr. W. S. Cook, of Fayetteville, are at the Park.

Mr B. S. Royster, of Oxford, is at the Yarboro.

Mr. J. J. Wood, of Halifax, left town yesterday.

Col. S. S. Batchelor went to Charlotte yesterday.

Mr. A. M. Clark, of Southern Pines, is in Raleigh.

Chairman A. E. Holton has gone back to Winston.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Jones are stopping yt the Park.

Mr. A. J. Crampton, of Charlotte, is at the Park.

Mr. John P. Allison, of Concord, is at the Yarboro.

Ex-Judge W. R Allen, of Goldsboro, is in the city.

Mr. Hugh MacRae, of Wilmington, is at the Yarboro.

Rev. J. B. Boone returned to Thomasville yesterday.

Hon. Lee S. Overman, of Salisbury, is at the Yarborough.

Rev. John A. Oats, Jr., of Fayetteville, is at the Park.

Mr. H. M. Ray, of Greensboro, spent last night in the city.

Mr. Theo. Heartt, of Durham, spent yesterday in Raleigh.

Mr. Alexander McGeachy went to Littleton yesterday on a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Sanderlin, of Washington, are at the Park.

Judge E. W. Timberlake, of Louisburg, is here on private business.

Asst. Dist. Att'y F. S. Spruill, of Louisburg, is here attending court.

Mrs. Mary E. Cram and Mr. Gordon L. Cram, of Brooklyn, are in the city.

Messrs. Francis Gudger and Richard Busbee have returned to the University.

Rev. J. B. Spence has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Kinston.

Rev. A. L. Betts was called to Holly Springs Sunday by the illness of his father.

Prof. F. P. Venable, of Chapel Hill is here attending the meeting of State chemists.

Mr. J. A. Reynolds and Representative Spruill returned from a visit to Winston yesterday.

Messrs. W. M. Morgan, of Durham, and P. B. Ruffin, of Hillsboro, is at the Yarborough.

Maj. Chas. L. Davis, U. S. A., Asheville, arrived yesterday. He is stopping at the Yarboro.

Marshal Carroll went to Washington yesterday. He expects to return to Raleigh tomorrow.

District Att'y C. B. Aycock is here to attend the Wake Superior court, which convenes to day.

Miss Carrie Robbins, daughter of Mr. W. W. Robbins, of Asheville, is visiting at the Governor's Mansion.

Mrs. P. B. Hawkins, who has been visiting at the home of Col. A. B. Andrews, returned to Louisburg yesterday.

Mr. E. R. Hyams, special messenger of the Senate, who has been sick for the past week, went to his home in Marion yesterday.

Capt. S. B. Alexander, of Charlotte, is here to express the sentiment of the people on the lease before the Senate Committee.

Mr. C. J. Harris, President of THE TRIBUNE Publishing Company and Judge H. G. Ewart, a director of the company, are in the city.

L. Will Roberts, the able young Representative from Madison county, spent Sunday in Asheville, where his wife is visiting relatives.

Dr. Charles E. Taylor, President of Wake Forest College, went to Durham yesterday, where he delivered an address before the public schools.

Prof. Chas. E. Brewer, of Wake Forest, was in the city yesterday attending the session of the North Carolina Section of the American Chemical Society.

Mr. Frank Moseley went down to the Newbern Fair yesterday, where he will give exhibitions in contortion, etc., in front of the grand stand during the Fair.

Dr. John Spencer Bassett, Professor of History in Trinity College, spent yesterday in the city attending a meeing of the Roanoke Colonization Memorial Association.

Mr. George Ricks, of Ashe county, who has been in Raleigh visiting his son-in-law, Mr. J. R. Barkley, went home yesterday. This is his first visit to Raleigh in twenty years.

Rev. William E. Faison went to Greensboro yesterday to attend the State Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. The State Council meets there today.

Among others at the Yarboro are A. M. Bucker, Richmond; Jno P. Allison, Concord: T. B. Waddell, Richmond; H. W. Whidbee, Greenville; T. D. Turner, R. P. Taylor, W. R. Muraay and J. Mahn.

E. C. Duncan, the genial Representative from Carteret county, is a strong fighter and representative Republican. He is a prominent candidate for the Internal Revenue collectorship for the Fourth District.

Among the arrivals at the Park yesterday were Messrs. E, L. Martin, Wilmington; C. M. Eakle, Baltimore; O. B. Bidwell, Jr., Portsmouth; H. T. Applewhite, Atlanta; H. W. Lilly and H. L Cook of Fayetteville.

Dr. Geo. H. P. Cole, of Hendersonville, an old friend and neighbor of the manager of THE TRIBUNE, was a pleasant caller yesterday. He is in Raleigh in the interest of a charter for the Bank of Brevard, of which establishment he is President.

Local News.

The reception at the home for the incurables last evening was in every way a success, and the ladies deserve great credit for their interest in and work for the hospital.

Mr. E. H. Thompson, of Miles City, Montana, who has accepted a position in the weather bureau here, arrived yesterday. He is stopping at Mrs. Evans' boarding house.

The young ladies of Peace Institute celebrated Washington's birthday by taking omnibus rides. They seemed to be having a gay time when they went down Fayetteville street.

Yesterday afternoon the committee heard the reading of contestee's evidence in the Young-Broughton case. This afternoon it is expected that Contestant Broughton will appear before the committee and make a statement.

In today's issue there appears an advertisement of Mr. Jno. N. Harrell, advertising the famous Graphophone talking machine. He invites his friends to call and see it

Rev. Edwin C. Glenn, the much loved pastor of Central M. E. Church, preached two very able and impressive sermons on Sunday. His subject was the transfiguration on Hermon. His sermon at night was especially grand and very eloquent. The congregation is very proud of their new pastor.

On Thursday evening at 8 o'clock for the benefit of the Church of the Good Shepherd, there will be a musicale at the residence of Mr. Jas. A. Higgs on North Blount Street. A delightful program has been arranged for the evening, and the best talent in the city will take part. The public is invited to attend.

The civil service examination held here last month has not yet been announced from Washington. However, Mr. Cecil Holloway's name was telegraphed here as the temporary assistant in the Bevenue office, so it is supposed he headed the list. This is a great compliment to that young gentleman, since he had forty competitors, and also to the Raleigh Male Academy where he was educated.

Mr. H. S. Leard, Soliciting Passenger Agent of the S. A. L, has just returned from the meeting of passenger agents at Nashville, Tenn. Mr. T. J. Anderson, of Portsmouth, General Passenger Agent of the S. A. L., also attended. There were twenty passenger agents at the meeting. Mr. Leard was enthusiastic over the Exposition to be opened in Nashville May 1. He says the buildings are larger and finer than those at Atlanta a year ago. The buildings are conveniently arranged, too, so that one will not be tired out by walking from one building to another, as was the case in Atlanta. Mr. Leard says the exhibits are coming in now and the Exposition is already a magnificent sight.

Notice.

Know all men by these presents, that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Harris Brown and Isaac Seligson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims against the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid by the said Isaac Seligson, and all debts due the firm of Brown & Seligson to be paid to Levin & Brown, 216 Wilmington St.

This February 18, 1897.

Roe Herrings 20c. per dozen.

B. W. UPCHURCH.

We are selling the best 50c. tea in the city. Either mixed or straight, black or green.

WOOLLCOTT & SON.

Very fine sugar cured Hams at 12½c. a pound at Woollcott & Son's.

Beautiful line of Percals, Lawns, Dimetics, Laces and Embroideries just received at Woollcott's & Son's.

Three pounds of Arbuckle's Coffee for 50c. at

B. W. UPCHURCH'S.

Canadian Malt Whiskey, only 75 cents per quart, at Denton's.

Pure Hog Lard 7½c. pound; 10 pound lots 65c.

B. W. UPCHURCH.

Crossetts $3 for $2.42 this week at Woollcott & Son's.

Denton's Restaurant and Saloon is opposite the Postoffice, 311 and 313 Fayetteville street. Make no mistake.

The Central at Charlotte.

All traveling men pronounce the Central Hotel at Charlotte the leading hotel of the State. Cuisine the finest and all the specialties of the season.

WANTED TO RENT.—A good four or five room cottage, in good locality; no children.

Address, W.,
care TRIBUNE.

SAM JONES,

—AT—

METROPOLITAN HALL,

Wednesday Night, February 24th, Under the Auspices of

Waif-Saving Circle King's Daughters.

☞ No person can afford to miss this opportunity of seeing and hearing the Greatest Platform Lecturer in the World.

Prices of Admission: 75, 50 and 35 cents.

Reserved Seats (at 75 cents) on sale at King's Drug Store from Monday morning February 22, to Wednesday evening February 24.

Lecture begins at eight o'clock.

W. E. JONES,

206 Fayetteville Street.

The best decorations of a Store are well bought, well selected goods. The best attractions are those same goods at prices that prove them unquestioned values.

EMBROIDERIES.

Just received 1,000 yards of Swiss, Nainsook, Batiste and Cambric Embroideries in 4½ yard lengths, 1 to 10 inches wide, at 25c. up to 75c. the piece. Half the usual prices.

KID GLOVES.

Wednesday only. Foster Hook Kid Gloves in tans or blacks at 69c.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS.

20 dozen Men's Negligee Shirts are marked at quick selling prices this week.

DRESS GOODS.

New arrivals in Spring Dress Goods. 50c. all wool suitings at 37c; 75c Ladies' Cloth at 63c.; $1 Covert Cloth at 85c.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

30 Children's Outing and Eider Down Cloaks, white and colored, to be sold at once. They will be. The following prices will do it: 85c Cloaks at 50c.; $1 Cloaks at 63c.; $1.50 Cloaks at 89c.; $2 Cloaks at $1.15; $3 Cloaks at $1.89. They are the fifty and sixty cent kind now worth less than forty cents. This week the price drops to 29c.

SATTEEN PETTICOATS

at prices below what the material would cost. 60c. kind at 35c.; 75c. kind at 49c.; $1.25 kind at 75c.

Today from 11 to 12 o'clock we will put on sale forty-eight Corset at 42c. The sizes are broken, but you may find your number in the lot. None have ever been sold for less than 75c.

W. E. JONES.

Society of the Cincinnati.

The North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati, which was re-organized in Raleigh last April after a dormancy of 106 years, met yesterday in the adjutant-general's office.

Many interesting reports and communications from other societies were read and discussed, among them being a letter from Col. Gideon Lamb, written May 30, 1780, to Gen. Jethro Sumner, about obtaining recruits for his brigade, and a copy of an address by Dr. John Hill, on the occasion of Lafayette's visit to Wilmington, N. C.

Major Charles L. Davis and Capt. H. H. Bellas donated to the society the plates used in the publication of the North Carolina history during the revolution.

The following gentlemen were elected to membership:

Capt. Samuel A. Ashe, of Raleigh, great grand-nephew of Lieut. Col. John B. Ashe.

Lieut. Thomas L. Jenkins, U. S. revenue service, great great grand-nephew of Maj. Howell Tatum.

William Haywood Bell, of New York city, grandson of Lieut. Robert Bell.

Walter W. Cartarphen, of Plymouth, N. C., grandson of Ensign Carstarphen.

Resolutions of sympathy with the Delaware Society of Cincinnati, in the loss they have suffered in the decease of their president, Hon. L. E. Wales, of the United States court for Delaware, a grandson of Maj. Patton, of the Delaware line, were passed.

Capt. Ashe was appointed a committee to solicit from the State of North Carolina copies of the Colonial and State records for donation to this society and the general society of the Cincinnati.

The thanks of the society were extended to Maj. Davis and Capt. Bellas for their donation of the plates used in the publication of the history of the North Carolina troops in the revolution, and also to Gen. Coles for the use of his office on the occasion of the meeting.

After the business meeting the members dined together at the Yarborough House.

The next meeting of the society will be at Asheville on July 4, 1897.

Junior German Club.

A meeting was held in the Briggs hall yesterday and the Junior German club was organized. Mr. William West was elected president, Mr. Dalen Stronach vice president and secretary, and Mr. Denis Heartt, treasurer. The charter members of the club are: Messrs. William West, Dalen Stronach, Denis Heartt, Stanley Faison, Allen Higgs, John West, James McKee, George Syme, Moore Parker, Duncan Cameron, Robert Leach, Hugh Primrose, Thomas Simpson and Fred Olds. The officers made graceful speeches in accepting their positions. The $100 bond of the treasurer was readily given and Mr. Heartt has entered upon his duties. It is the purpose of the club to give a german each month, beginning with April.

His Shoes Are Gone.

Saturday afternoon a thief entered the rooms of some young gentlemen who board at Mr. L. H. Adams' home and relieved them of several articles. Mr. T. S. Pearce has no pair of patent leather shoes now, Mr. Henry Johns' new suit of clothes and Mr. Richard Gowan's valise have also disappeared. No clue to the thief has been discovered.

Drink I. W. Harper's Whiskey, only 10 cents per drink or $1.00 per quart, at Denton's (Sole Agent).

A NICE LINE

Fancy and Glass Front Wardrobes

JUST RECEIVED AT

Thomas & Campbell's.

They are the latest designs. Also a lot of Screens, Bric-a-brac, Easels, etc.

They are now keeping everything a housekeeper needs and receiving car loads of new things almost every day, which they are selling at manufaeturer's prices.

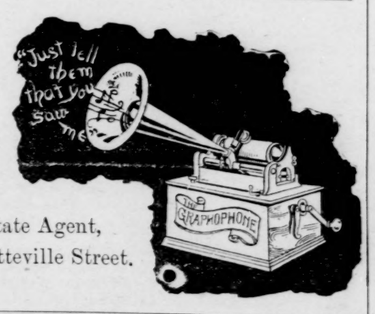
They give special discount on Office Furniture.

A lot of odd pieces of Furniture that does not match with regular suits, they will sell at any price. Infant's Carriages share the same. If you want anything to go in your house, come and see us. Chevalier Dressers are now all the go. Be sure to get one.

THOMAS & CAMPBELL.

$35 Will buy the Cheapest and best . . . .

TALKING MACHINE ON EARTH!



For sale by

JOHN N. HARRELL, State Agent,
129 Fayetteville Street.

☞Call and see it.

The Yarboro House,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Under New Management.

Rates, $2 and $2.50 per day. Special Weekly Rates.
Free Coach to and from all Trains.

A. J. COOKE, Manager.

R. B. RANEY, Lessee.

He who Lives Well, Spends Wisely!

CRISIS CREATES CHEAPNESS.

Buy where you can buy best, but buy now. Dull times North loosens the price-grip.

The telegraph puts us within easy touch of the great Northern markets, and hot dispatches "burn the wires" to the great benefit of our patrons and friends. Conditions hurry the unloading of all Winter Goods at prices within the reach of all. The attractive offerings of our Fresh Spring Dress Goods, prominently displayed at under-current prices, are irresistibly tempting.

Eager, wide-awake buyers, to participate in this bargain distribution. The crucial test of a critical examination is welcomed.

Tomorrow begins a week of Dress Goods surprises. The past week was prolific of extraordinary Dress Goods buying, and from the immense display it will be plainly palpable that, in the nature of prices Dress Goods must inevitably cost more later in the season.

New Spring 1897 Dress Goods.

10c New Serges, Chameleon Damasse, Whip Cords Jacquards and Cashmeres, Green, Grey, Tan, Blue, Brown, and mode. Solid shades and luminous grounds. 10c

25c A large line of New English Checks, New Star Plaids, New Mohair Glace, Pompadour Cloths, New Bourette and New Two-tone Suitings. 25c

50c For High Class Dress Fabrics, the greatest showing of Fancy and Plain Dress Goods at 50c ever placed on these counters. The largest variety of Stylish Fabrics, the most complete assortments we ever brought out at this popular price. English mixed Tweeds, Habit Cloths, Tailor-made Suitings, Cheviots, Henriettas, Diagonals and Storm Serges. 50c

1897 NEW BLACK DRESS GOODS 1897

New styles are in urgent request and sell quickly. The popularity of this department is attested by frequent and ready sales. Choice selections rapidly closed and cannot be duplicated. Second shipments to arrive this week: Black Figured Mohairs, plain Sicillians, Clay Serges, Tufted Twills, Silk-finish Henriettas, Moired Cashmeres, Camel Hair Novelties, Crepons, Cheviots and wide-wale Serges.

Dress Trimmings and Garnitures.

Brocaded Gros Grains and Satin Damas, Chameleon Armures, Ombre Taffetas plain, fancy and figured Silks, Velvets, &c. New Jets, Spangle Trimming and Gilt Braids, matching all shades and colors in the new Spring Dress Materials.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.

The confusion on the Embroidery Table is brought about by the extra good values, beautiful new designs and cheapness of the goods. Pull 'em and toss 'em about at will, they can't last long, the small prices will soon clear them. The rapidity with which these Hamburgs move is without a parallel.

The Lace Table is spread and the feast is ready. All the new things in Laces at medium prices are shown-up in good shape.

Sherwood Higgs & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

I sell the finest Oysters sold in the city at 35 cents per quart. Receive them Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Try them.

Have received some new Bermuda Irish Potatoes, also a lot of those famous Virginia Hams.

Next week I will have plenty of New Tomatoes.

If you want anything at all your grocer fails to supply you with, come to see me. I can and will get it for you.

M. ROSENTHAL,

GROCER,

136 Favetteville Street.

Wines and Liquors for family use. None drank on premises.

THE

American Bonding and Trust Co.

OF BALTIMORE CITY, BALTIMORE, MD.

WILL GO ON BONDS

OF SECOND AND THIRD CLASS

POSTMASTERS.

Will also give indemnity bonds to INDIVIDUAL BONDSMEN who are required by the government to go on the bonds of FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Bonds of bank officers, clerks, county and city officers, distillers, storekeepers and gaugers, contractors, administrators, gaurdians, etc., furnished at reasonable rates.

For full information write to R. B. RANEY,
General Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.
Or apply to local agents.

HICKS & ROGERS

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS

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Garden Seeds **Flower Seeds**

Surgical Goods and Patent Medicines